

Sampson State Park
Seneca County
Town of Romulus • New York

**Master Plan and
Final Environmental
Impact Statement**

Appendices

March 3, 2021

Appendices

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Master Plan Map	In Pocket

Appendix A – Camper Survey Results and Regional Economic Contribution

Sampson State Park Camper Survey Results

Data Collected: August 16, 2014- September 17, 2014

September 2014



Andrew M. Cuomo
Governor

Rose Harvey
Commissioner

Cont.

The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation began the process of developing a master plan for Sampson State Park in the Summer of 2014. To aid in this process, a camper survey was developed, both in paper form and through SurveyMonkey.com. A copy of this survey can be found in the appendix. Email addresses were obtained from ReserveAmerica.com for 4218 individuals who had camped at Sampson State park from 2012 to present.

As of September 17, 2014, 1,340 survey responses had been received, 1,290 came in through survey monkey, equating to a response rate of 30% from the email blast. 1,173 out of the 1,340 responses were complete, meaning that the respondent had proceeded to the end of the survey. As incomplete responses can result in bias, the following results are based off the 1,173 completed responses.

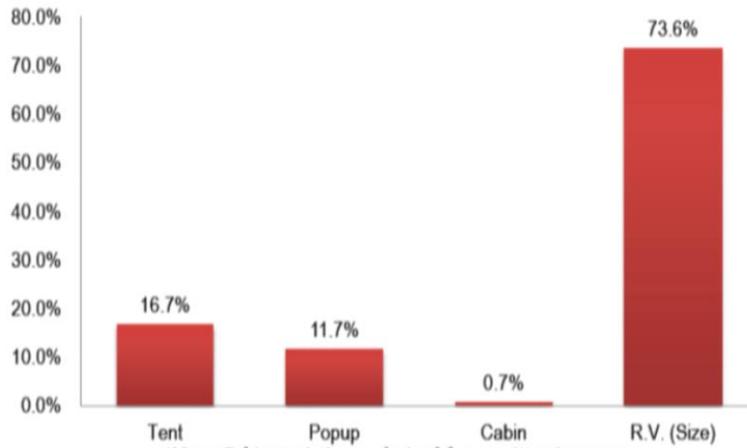
In addition to the charts presented below, nearly a third of the respondents had additional comments regarding the park on top of other comments collected during some of the questions. The comments ranged from commenting on how much they have enjoyed the park to specific improvements that need to be made. All comments can be found in the appendix.



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Camping Facts

Type of Equipment Used when Camping



Average Number of Visits Over the Past 36 Months:

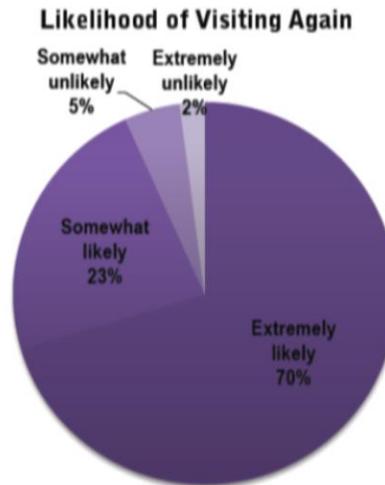
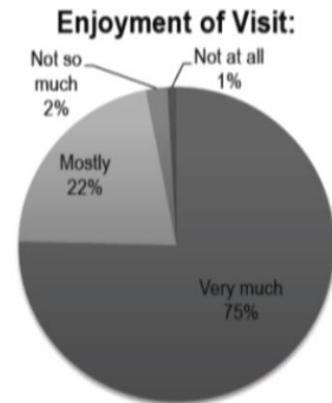
3 Visits

Average RV Size:

29 Feet

Average Length of Stay:

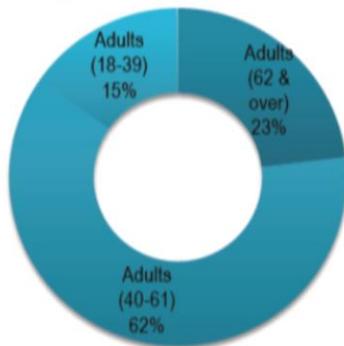
4 Days



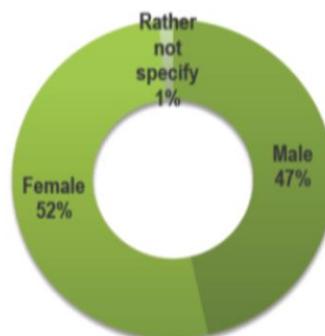
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Demographics

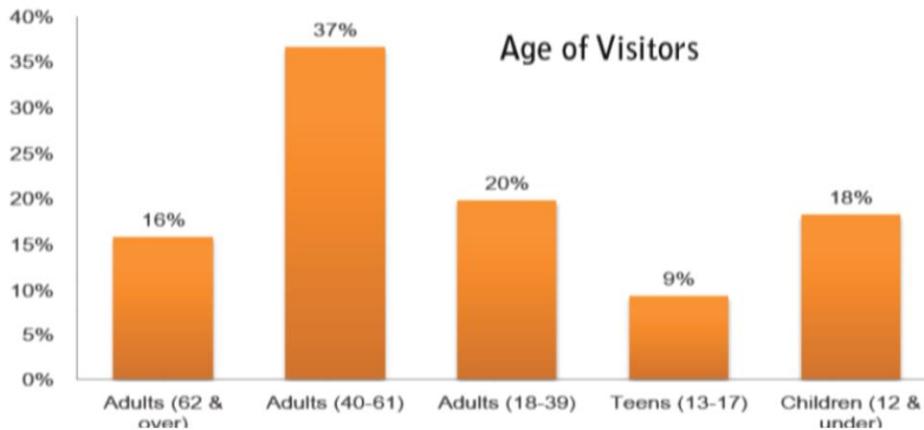
Age of Respondents



Gender

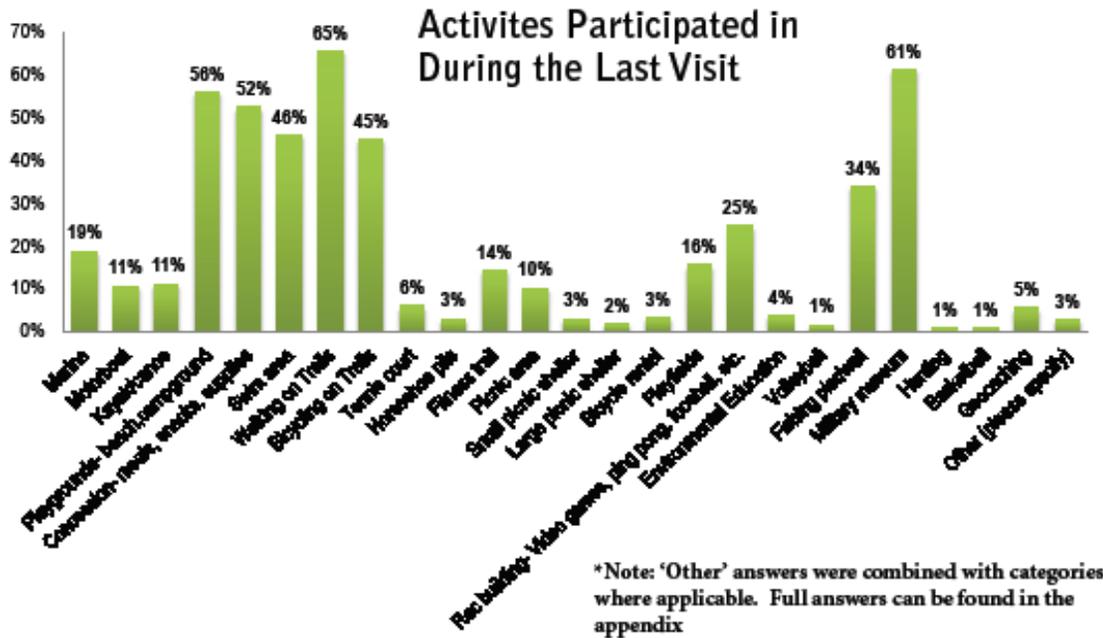


Sampson State Park is very much an RV park. 73% of survey respondents have camped via RV over the past two years, with the average RV size of 29 feet. Patrons on average visit Sampson once a year and stay for an average of 4 days on each visit. The majority of survey respondents were between the ages of 40 and 61 and female. However, only 37% of the total visitors were between that same age group, indicating that 40-61 year olds may be filling out the survey, but they camped with family and friends of all ages. Respondents also traveled from all over the Northeast to visit Sampson State Park. The map on page 5 shows the zip codes that respondents came from and the number of visitors from that zip code. The majority came from the Finger Lakes Region, but there were many from out of state and Canada as well. Not pictured on the map are respondents from Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Utah.

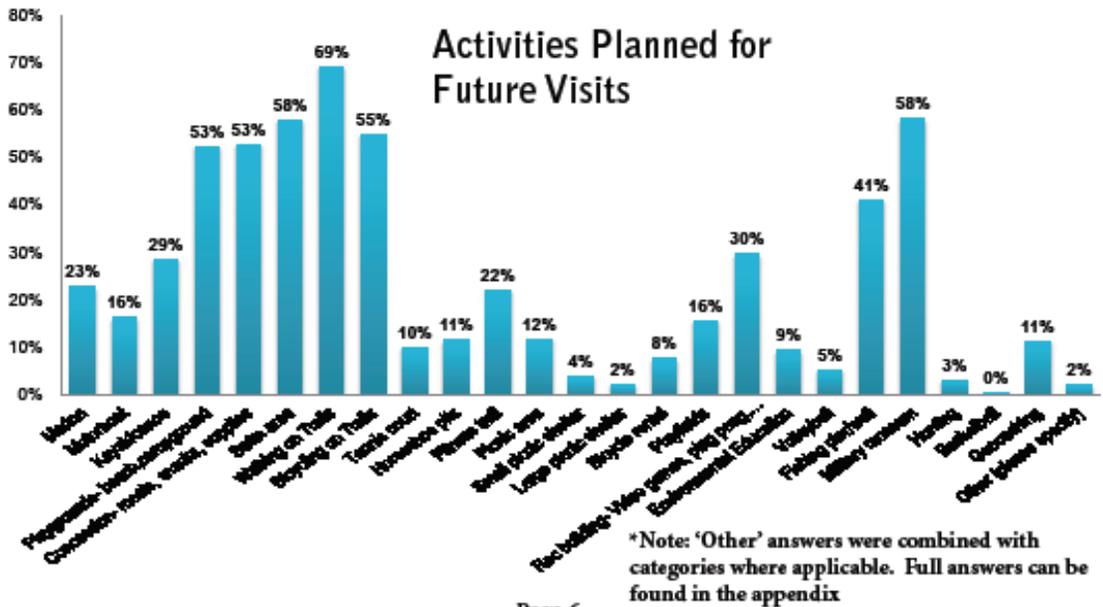


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Activities at Sampson



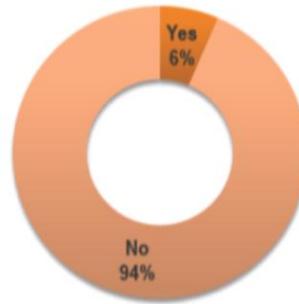
The majority of respondents walked on the trails, used the playgrounds and concessions, and made a visit to the military museum in their most recent visit. When asked what they would do in the future, the responses were generally the same. However, the number wanting to participate in kayaking/canoeing nearly tripled, and geocaching and the fitness trail both about doubled.



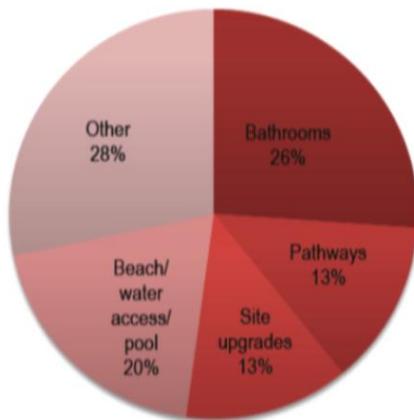
Accessibility & Pets

Six percent of respondents indicated that they had used facilities adapted for persons with disabilities on their most recent visit. When asked what other programs and facilities should be made accessible at Sampson, Bathrooms and beach/water access were popular answers. More paved paths were also requested. The 'Other' category contained answers such as, none, better training for staff and more activities for children.

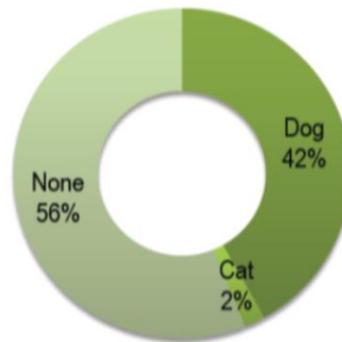
Used Facilities Adaped for Persons with Disabilities



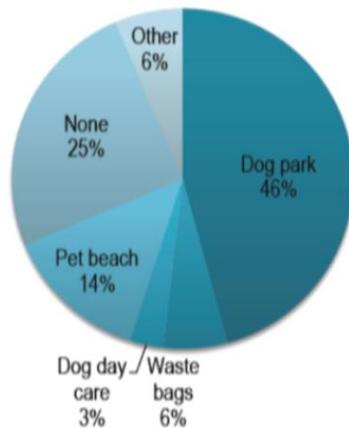
Other Programs and Facilities that Should be Made Accessible



Traveled with a Pet(s)

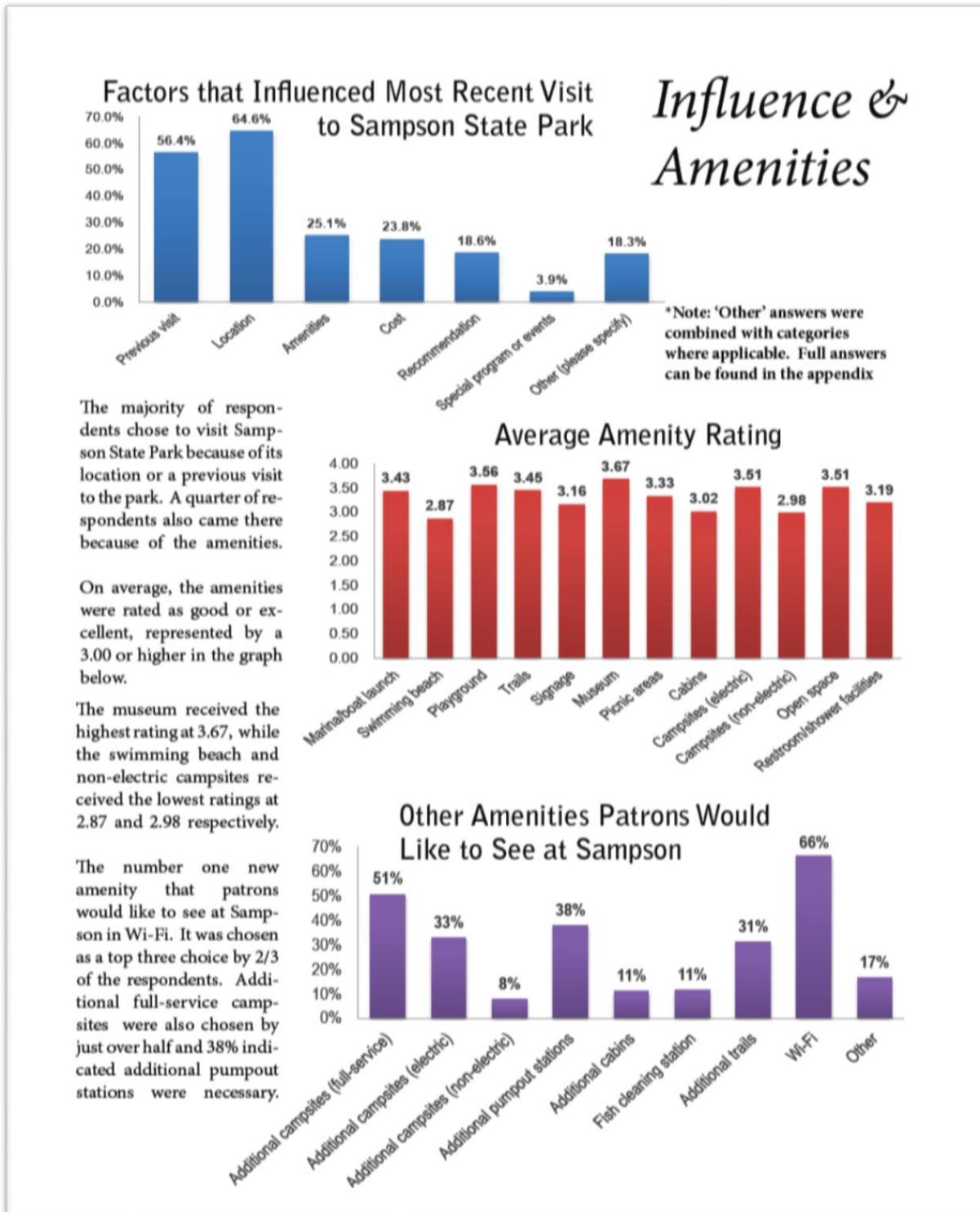


Other Amenities that Should be Made Available for Pets

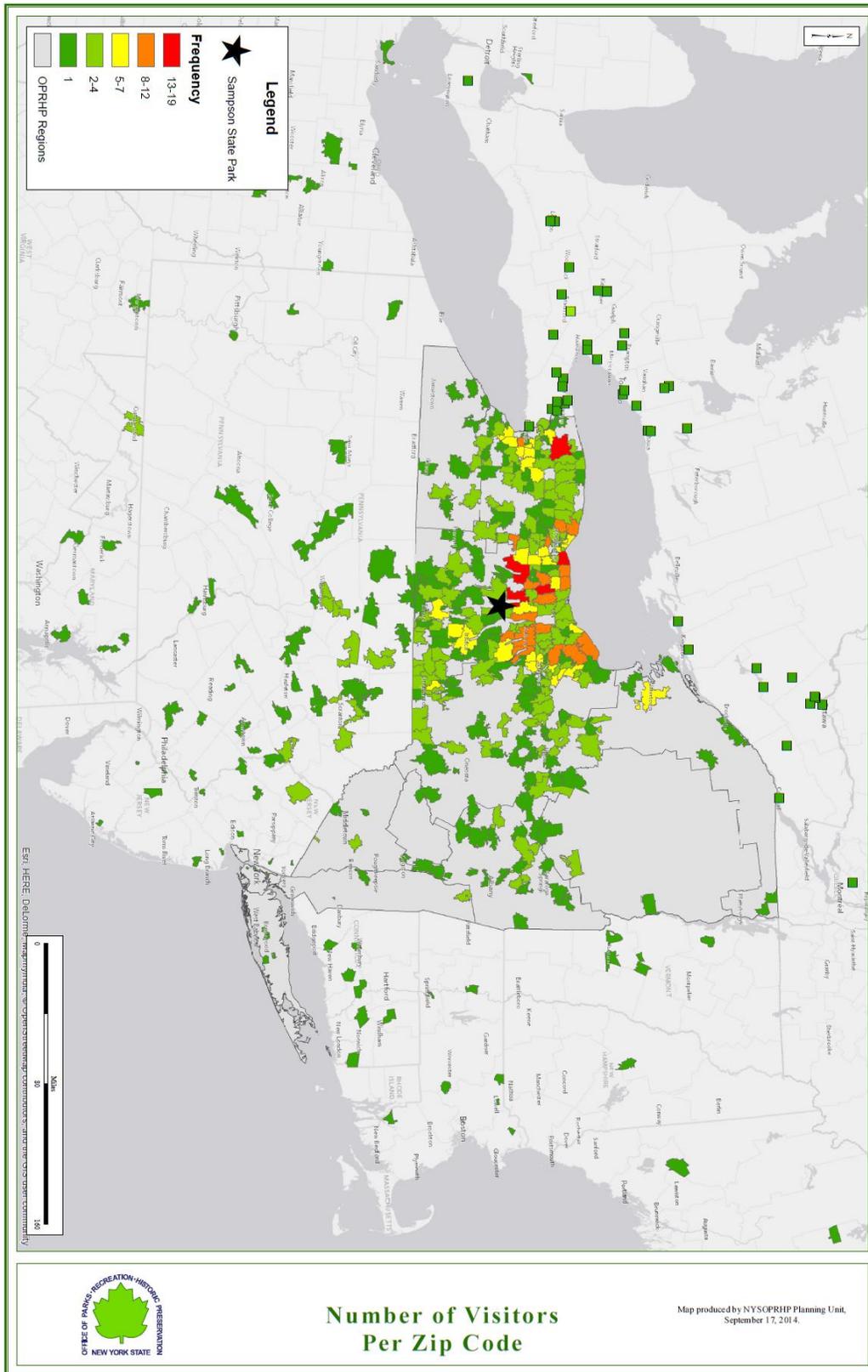


Slightly less than half of the campers traveled with a pet on their most recent visit. Of those who did, the majority brought dogs with them. As such, when asked what other amenities they would like to see available for pets, the a dog park was the most popular choice. Patrons also expressed interest in water access for dogs and waste bags being provided. A quarter of the respondents thought things were good as they are now.

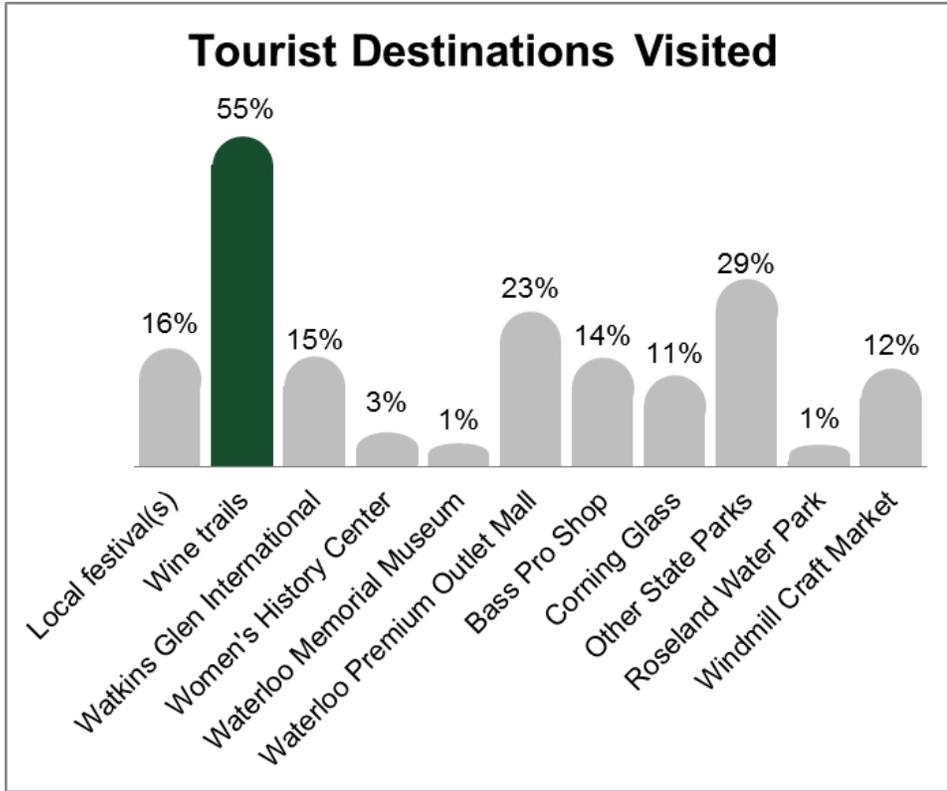
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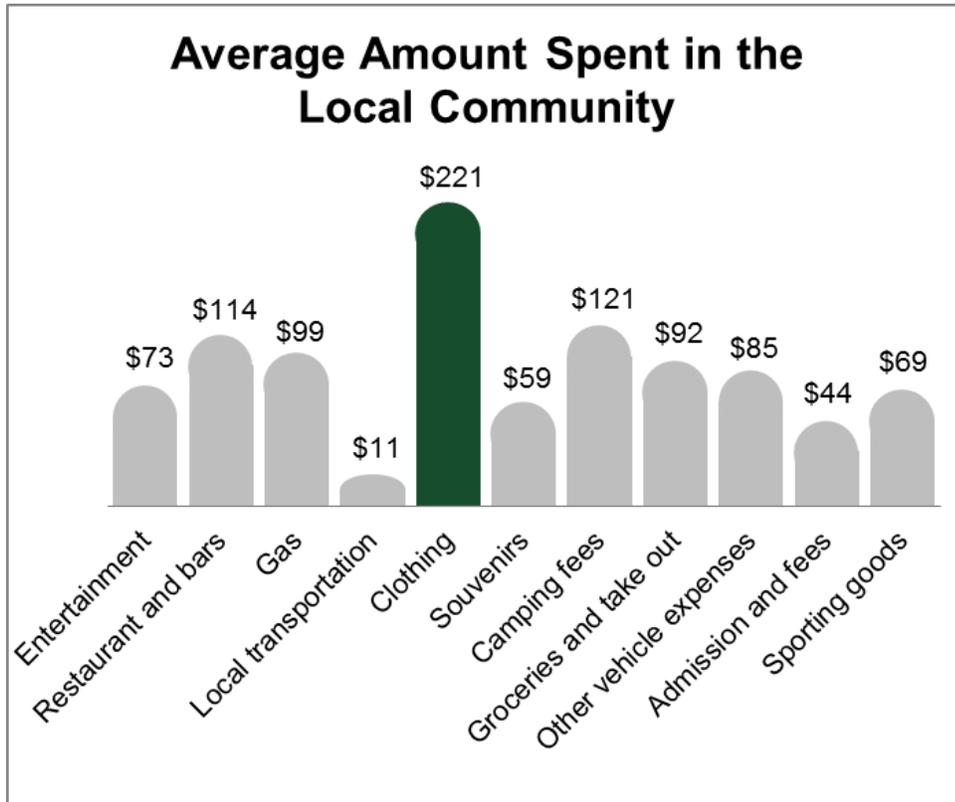
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Summary of Results: Initial Impacts – Table 1 and Table 2

SUMMARY OF RESULTS				
Park	Sampson State Park			
Region	7 County-Area around Park			
Application	Initial Impacts			
Spending data set	Camper Survey			
Year	2014			
Multipliers	EMSI 2013			
Visits	47,361	Party-night		
Average spending	\$ 100.25	Per Party-night		

Table 1. Spending and Visits by Segment

Segment	Visits in Party-night ,	Avg Spending (\$)	Total Spending \$000's	Pct of Spending
L-Day User	3,454	44.68	154.3	3%
NL-Day User	11,955	66.15	790.9	17%
Motel-In	-	205.01	-	0%
Camp-In	18,289	57.50	1,051.6	22%
Backcountry Campers	-	47.60	-	0%
Motel-Out	13,663	201.36	2,751.2	58%
Camp-Out	-	106.54	-	0%
VFR	-	68.28	-	0%
	-	-	-	0%
	-	-	-	0%
	-	-	-	0%
	-	-	-	0%
TOTAL	47,361	100.25	\$ 4,748	100%

Table 2. Economic Impacts of Visitor Spending : Direct & Secondary Effects

Sector/Spending category	Direct Sales \$000's	Jobs	Personal Income \$000's	Value Added \$000's
Motel, hotel cabin or B&B	1,253	6	165	326
Camping fees	251	3	14	90
Restaurants & bars	1,054	14	206	300
Admissions & fees	355	22	188	137
Gambling	-	-	-	-
Other vehicle expenses	68	1	19	24
Local transportation	13	0	4	4
Grocery stores	121	0	12	48
Gas stations	70	0	9	40
Other retail	298	4	105	136
Wholesale Trade	82	0	24	25
Local Production of goods	40	0	2	6
Total Direct Effects	3,606	52	748	1,137
Secondary Effects	587	7	106	443
Total Effects	\$ 4,193	59	\$ 855	\$ 1,580
Multiplier	1.16	1.13	1.14	1.39

Cont.

Summary of Results: Additional Campsites/Cottages – Table 1 and Table 2

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Park	Sampson State Park	
Region	7 County-Area around Park	
Application	Additional Campsites/Cottages	
Spending data set	Camper Survey	
Year	2014	
Multipliers	EMSI 2013	
Visits	52,442	Party-night
Average spending	\$ 99.27	Per Party-night

Table 1. Spending and Visits by Segment

Segment	Visits in Party-night,	Avg Spending (\$)	Total Spending \$000's	Pct of Spending
L-Day User	3,736	44.68	166.9	3%
NL-Day User	12,933	66.15	855.6	16%
Motel-In	-	205.01	-	0%
Camp-In	20,993	57.50	1,207.1	23%
Backcountry Campers	-	47.60	-	0%
Motel-Out	14,780	201.36	2,976.2	57%
Camp-Out	-	106.54	-	0%
VFR	-	68.28	-	0%
	-	-	-	0%
	-	-	-	0%
	-	-	-	0%
	-	-	-	0%
TOTAL	52,442	99.27	\$ 5,206	100%

Table 2. Economic Impacts of Visitor Spending : Direct & Secondary Effects

Sector/Spending category	Direct Sales \$000's	Jobs	Personal Income \$000's	Value Added \$000's
Motel, hotel cabin or B&B	1,356	7	179	353
Camping fees	288	3	16	103
Restaurants & bars	1,151	16	225	328
Admissions & fees	385	24	204	149
Gambling	-	-	-	-
Other vehicle expenses	76	2	22	26
Local transportation	15	0	4	4
Grocery stores	134	0	13	53
Gas stations	78	0	10	44
Other retail	328	4	116	150
Wholesale Trade	91	0	26	27
Local Production of goods	44	0	2	7
Total Direct Effects	3,946	57	817	1,246
Secondary Effects	643	7	119	485
Total Effects	\$ 4,589	64	\$ 936	\$ 1,731
Multiplier	1.16	1.13	1.15	1.39

Appendix B — Aquatic Invasive Species – Clean, Drain, and Dry Program





STOP AQUATIC HITCHHIKERS!

Prevent the spread of invasive species.

Aquatic invasive species are non-native plants and animals that threaten native plants, wildlife and their habitats. They also affect humans by degrading boating and fishing areas and reducing lakeshore property values and tourism. Once they are established eradication is almost impossible.

BEFORE AND AFTER BOATING...

✓ CLEAN

Clean and remove all visible plants, animals, fish and mud from your boat, trailer and other equipment and dispose of it in a suitable trash container or on dry land.



✓ DRAIN

Drain water from bilge, live wells, ballast tanks and any other locations with water before leaving the launch. Disinfect when possible.

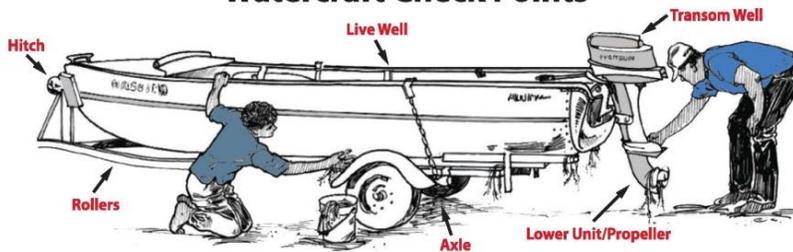


✓ DRY

Dry your boat, trailer and all equipment completely. At least 5 days of drying time is recommended. Drying times vary depending on weather & material.



Watercraft Check Points



PLEASE DO NOT DUMP BAIT, FISH, OTHER ANIMALS OR PLANTS INTO THE WATER!



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
 For more information visit www.nysparks.com/environment
 or contact us at invasives@parks.ny.gov



Learn more!

Appendix C – Soil Descriptions and Limitations

For comprehensive soil information and descriptions, see the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service website at: <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>.



Soil Limitations

Note: Soil limitations by type and use may be found online at:
<https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>.

The information provided here is not site specific and does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation of the soils or for testing and analysis by personnel experienced in the design and construction of engineering works. Local ordinances and regulations should be considered in planning, in site selection, and in design.

Camp Areas

Lands used as sites for tents, trailers, campers, and accompanying activities of outdoor living, camp areas require site preparation; shaping and leveling the tent and parking areas, stabilizing roads and high-use areas, and installing sanitary facilities and utility lines. Camp areas are subject to heavy foot traffic and some vehicular traffic.

Slope, stoniness, and depth to bedrock are the main concerns affecting the development of camp areas. The soil properties that affect the performance of the areas after development are those that influence trafficability and promote the growth of vegetation, especially in heavily used areas. For good trafficability, the surface of camp areas should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock, Ksat, and toxic substances in the soil.

Paths and Trails

Paths and trails for hiking and horseback riding should require little or no slope modification through cutting and filling. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect trafficability and erodibility. These properties are stoniness, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, slope, and texture of the surface layer. Off-road motorcycle trails require little or no site preparation. They are not covered with surfacing material or vegetation. Considerable compaction of the soil material is likely. The ratings are based on the soil properties that influence erodibility, trafficability, dustiness, and the ease of revegetation. These properties are stoniness, slope, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, and texture of the surface layer.

Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings

Soil properties influence the development of building sites, including the selection of the site, the design of the structure, construction, performance after construction, and maintenance. This table shows the degree and kind of soil limitations that affect dwellings and small commercial buildings.

Dwellings are single-family houses of three stories or less. The ratings for dwellings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, shrink-swell potential, and compressibility. Compressibility is inferred from the Unified classification. The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

Small commercial buildings are structures that are less than three stories high and do not have basements. The foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or at the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility (which is inferred from the Unified classification). The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

Appendix D – Flora and Fauna Lists

Plant Species Found in the Park (alphabetical by common name)

Common and Scientific Names of Trees, Shrubs, and Woody Vines			
<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Alder, Speckled	<i>Alnus rugosa</i>	American Bittersweet	<i>Celastrus scandens</i>
Apple	<i>Pyrus malus</i>	Arrowwood, Shortstalk	<i>Viburnum rafinesquianum</i>
Ash, Black	<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	Arrowwood, Northern	<i>Viburnum recognitum</i>
Ash, Green	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Blackberry	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>
Ash, White	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	Blackhaw, Smooth	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>
Aspen, Quaking	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Buckthorn, Common	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>
Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	Dogwood, Gray (Red-panicle)	<i>Cornus racemosa</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	Dogwood, Red-osier	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
Birch, Black	<i>Betula lenta</i>	Dogwood, Silky	<i>Cornus amomum</i>
Boxelder (Ashleaf Maple)	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Eglantine (Sweetbrier)	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>
Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Elder, Red-berried	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>
Cedar, Eastern Red	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Grape	<i>Vitis sp.</i>
Cedar, Northern White	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Grape, River Bank	<i>Vitis riparia</i>
Cherry, Black	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Grape, Summer	<i>Vitis aestivalis</i>
Cherry, Choke	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Guelder-rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Cherry, Fire (Pin)	<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	Honeysuckle, Bella	<i>Lonicera morrowi x bella</i>
Cherry, Sweet (Bird)	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Honeysuckle, Tartarian	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>
Chestnut	<i>Castanea dentata</i>	Nannyberry	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>
Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	New Jersey Tea	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>
Elm, American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	Poison Ivy	<i>Rhus radicans</i>
Elm, Slippery	<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	Prickly-ash, Northern	<i>Xanthoxylum americanum</i>
Hawthorne	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Raspberry, Black	<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>
Hickory, Bitternut	<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	Raspberry, Red	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>
Hickory, Pignut	<i>Carya glabra</i>	Rose, Multiflora	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>
Hickory, Shagbark	<i>Carya ovata</i>	Rose, New England	<i>Rosa nitida</i>
Hickory, Shellbark	<i>Carya laciniosa</i>	Silverberry	<i>Elaeagnus commutata</i>
Hickory, Sweet Pignut	<i>Carya ovalis</i>	Spicebush	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>
Hop Hornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Sumac, Fragrant	<i>Rhus aromatica</i>
Ironwood (American Hornbeam)	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Sumac, Smooth	<i>Rhus glabra</i>
Locus, Black	<i>Robinia pseudo-acacia</i>	Sumac, Staghorn	<i>Rhus typhina</i>
Maple, Black	<i>Acer nigrum</i>	Viburnum, Cranberry	<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>
Maple, Norway	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Viburnum, Mapleleaf	<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>
Maple, Red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Virginia Creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
Maple, Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Wild Raisin	<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>
Maple, Striped	<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	Witch Hazel	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>

Cont.

Trees, Shrubs and Woody Vines

Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Mulberry, Red (U)	<i>Morus rubra</i>
Oak, Black	<i>Quercus velutina</i>
Oak, Chinquapin (Yellow) (U)	<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>
Oak, Red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Oak, Swamp	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>
Oak, Swamp White	<i>Quercus bicolor x alba</i>
Oak, White	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Pear, Domestic	<i>Pyrus communis</i>
Pine, Red	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Pine, White	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>
Spruce, White	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
Tree-of-heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>
Walnut, Black	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
Willow, Black	<i>Salix nigra</i>
Willow, Crack	<i>Salix fragilis</i>
Willow, White	<i>Salix alba</i>
Source: Phenix Environmental, Inc. 1994	
State Rank:	
U = locally uncommon	

Common and Scientific Names of Herbaceous Vegetation

Common and Scientific Names of Herbaceous Vegetation			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia gryposepala</i>	Clover, White Sweet	<i>Melilotus alba</i>
Aster, Arrow-leaved	<i>Aster sagittifolius</i>	Coltsfoot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>
Aster, Calico (Starved)	<i>Aster lateriflorus</i>	Coontail	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>
Aster, Heart-leaved	<i>Aster cordifolius</i>	Crowfoot, Hooked	<i>Ranunculus recurvatus</i>
Aster, Heath	<i>Aster pilosus</i>	Crowfoot, Small-flowered	<i>Ranunculus abortivus</i>
Aster, New England	<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	Dandelion, Common	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Aster, Panicked	<i>Aster simplex</i>	Dock, Curled	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Aster, Smooth	<i>Aster laevis</i>	Duckweed, Lesser	<i>Lemna minor</i>
Aster, White Wood	<i>Aster divaricatus</i>	Fern, Sensitive	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>
Avens, White	<i>Geum canadense</i>	Fern, Toothed Wood	<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>
Baneberry, Red	<i>Actaea rubra</i>	Fescue, Tall	<i>Festuca elatior</i>
Baneberry, White	<i>Actaea pachypoda</i>	Fowl Meadow Grass	<i>Glyceria striata</i>
Bean, Wild	<i>Apios americana</i>	Garlic-mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
Bedstraw, Forest	<i>Galium circaeans</i>	Geranium, Wild	<i>Geranium maculatum</i>
Bedstraw, Sweet-scented	<i>Galium triflorum</i>	Germander, American	<i>Teucrium canadense var. occidentale</i>
Bergamot, Wild	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Goldenrod, Blue-stemmed	<i>Solidago caesia</i>
Bindweed, Hedge	<i>Convolvulus sepium</i>	Goldenrod, Early	<i>Solidago juncea</i>
Bloodroot	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	Goldenrod, Flat-top Fragrant	<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>
Blue Cohosh	<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>	Goldenrod, Gray	<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>
Bluegrass, Canada	<i>Poa compressa</i>	Goldenrod, Tall	<i>Solidago altissima</i>
Bluegrass, Kentucky	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Heal-all	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
Bouncing Bet	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	Hepatica, Sharp-lobed	<i>Hepatica acutiloba</i>
Bulrush, Dark Green	<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i>	Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
Burdock, Common	<i>Arctium minus</i>	Horse Balm (Richweed, Stoneroot)	<i>Collinsonia canadensis</i>

Cont.

Common and Scientific Names of Herbaceous Vegetation

Common and Scientific Names of Herbaceous Vegetation			
Burdock, Common	<i>Arctium minus</i>	Horse Balm (Richweed, Stoneroot)	<i>Collinsonia canadensis</i>
Burdock, Great	<i>Arctium lappa</i>	Horsetail, Field	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>
Burnet, Salad	<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Hound's Tongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
Butter-and-eggs	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Ivy, Ground (Gill-over-the-ground)	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>
Buttercup, Hispid	<i>Ranunculus hispidus</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit	<i>Arisaema atrorubens</i>
Carriion Flower	<i>Smilax herbacea</i>	Jewelweed (Spotted Touch-me-not)	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>
Cattail, Broad-leaved	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Knotweed, Virginia	<i>Polygonum virginianum</i>
Cattail, Narrow-leaved	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	Lettuce, Tall White	<i>Prenanthes altissima</i>
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Lily, Day	<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>
Cinquefoil, Common	<i>Potentilla simplex</i>	Long-awned Wood Grass	<i>Brachyelytrum erectum</i>
Cinquefoil, Rough-fruited (Sulphur)	<i>Potentilla recta</i>	Loosestrife, Purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Clearweed	<i>Pilea pumila</i>	Lopseed	<i>Phryma leptostachya</i>
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Mayapple (Mandrake)	<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>
Meadow Rue, Early	<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i>	Sedge	<i>Carex spp. (laxiculmis, pensylvanica, digitalis, platyphylla, rosea)</i>
Milkweed, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>		
Moneywort	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	Sedge, Bladder	<i>Carex intumescens</i>
Morning Glory, Common	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	Sedge, Graceful	<i>Carex gracillima</i>
Motherwort	<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i>	Sedge, Loose-flowered	<i>Carex laxiflora</i>
Mouse Ear	<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	Skullcap, Marsh	<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>
Mullein, Common	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Snakeroot, White	<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>
Muhly, Wirestem	<i>Muhlenbergia mexicana</i>	Solomon's Seal, False	<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>
Myrtle (Periwinkle)	<i>Vinca minor</i>	Solomon's Seal, Hairy	<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>
Nettle, False	<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>	Sorrel, Common Wood	<i>Oxalis montana</i>
Nightshade, Bittersweet	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Strawberry, Barren	<i>Waldsteinia fragarioides</i>
Nightshade, Enchanter's	<i>Circaea quadrisulcata</i>	Strawberry, Wild	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>
Nightshade, Southern Broad-leaf	<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Swallow-wort	<i>Cynanchum vincetoxicum</i>
Nipplewort	<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Teasel, Common	<i>Dipsacus sylvestris</i>
Orchard-grass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Thimbleweed (Tall Anemone)	<i>Anemone virginiana</i>
Ox-tongue, Hawkweed	<i>Picris hieracioides</i>	Thistle, Bull	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Parsnip, Wild	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	Touch-me-not, Pale	<i>Impatiens pallida</i>
Pilewort (Fireweed)	<i>Erechtites hieracifolia</i>	Trillium, Large-flowered	<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>
Pimpernel, Yellow	<i>Taenidia integerrima</i>	Trillium, Purple	<i>Trillium erectum</i>
Plantain, Common	<i>Plantago major</i>	Twinleaf (R)	<i>Jeffersonia diphylla</i>
Plantain, Red-stemmed (Pale)	<i>Plantago rugelii</i>	Vervain, White	<i>Verbena urticifolia</i>
Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton spp.</i>	Violet, Canada	<i>Viola canadensis</i>
Queen Anne's Lace (Wild Carrot)	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Violet, Large-leaved White	<i>Viola incognita</i>
Reed Canary Grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Violet, Downy Yellow	<i>Viola pubescens</i>
Rice Cutgrass	<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	Virginia Stickseed (Beggar's Lice)	<i>Hackelia virginiana</i>
Rocket, Dame's	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	White Grass	<i>Leersia virginica</i>
Rocket, Yellow	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	Wild Ginger	<i>Asarum canadense</i>
		Willow Herb, Purple-leaved	<i>Epilobium coloratum</i>
		Yarrow (Milfoil)	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Source: Young 1992; Phenix Environmental, Inc. 1994			
State Rank: R = rare			

Cont.

Common and Scientific Names of Mammals

Common and Scientific Names of Mammals			
<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Bat, Big Brown	<i>Eptesicus fuscus fuscus</i>	Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>
Bat, Hoary	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	Opossum	<i>Didelphis marsupialis (virginiana)</i>
Bat, Indiana (E)	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Otter	<i>Lutra canadensis</i>
Bat, Least Brown (Small-footed) (SC)	<i>Myotis leibii</i>	Pipistrel, Eastern	<i>Pipistrellis subflavus subflavus</i>
Bat, Little Brown	<i>Myotis lucifugus lucifugus</i>	Porcupine	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>
Bat, Red	<i>Lasiurus borealis borealis</i>	Rabbit, Eastern	<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>
Bat, Say's	<i>Myotis keenii septentrionalis</i>	Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
Bat, Silver-haired	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	Rat, Norway	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>
Bear, American Black	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	Shrew, Least	<i>Cryptotis parva</i>
Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>	Shrew, Masked	<i>Sorex cinereus</i>
Bobcat	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	Shrew, Pigmy	<i>Microsorex hoyi</i>
Chipmunk, Eastern	<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Shrew, Short-tailed	<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>	Shrew, Smoky	<i>Sorex fumeus</i>
Deer, White-tailed	<i>Odocoileus virginiana</i>	Shrew, Water	<i>Sorex palustris</i>
Fox, Gray	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	Skunk, Striped	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>
Fox, Red	<i>Vulpes fulva</i>	Squirrel, Eastern Gray	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>
Hare, Varying (Snowshoe)	<i>Lepus americanus</i>	Squirrel, Fox	<i>Sciurus niger</i>
Lemming, Bog	<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	Squirrel Northern Flying	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>
Mink	<i>Mustela vison</i>	Squirrel, Southern Flying	<i>Claucomys volans</i>
Mole, Hairy-tailed	<i>Parascalops breweri</i>	Squirrel, Red	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>
Mole, Star-nosed	<i>Condylura cristata</i>	Vole, Boreal Red-backed	<i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i>
Mouse, Deer (bairdii)	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus bairdii</i>	Vole, Meado	<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>
Mouse, Deer (gracilis)	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus gracilis</i>	Vole, Pine	<i>Pitymys pinetorum</i>
Mouse, House	<i>Mus musculus</i>	Weasel, Short-tailed	<i>Mustela erminea</i>
Mouse, Meadow Jumping	<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	Weasel, Least	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>
Mouse, White-footed	<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	Weasel, Long-tailed	<i>Mustela frenata</i>
Mouse, Woodland Jumping	<i>Napaeozapus insignis</i>	Woodchuck	<i>Marota monax</i>
Source: New York State Natural Heritage Program 1992; New York State Department of Environmental Conservation 1994; and Phenix Environmental, Inc. 1994			
State Rank:			
E = endangered			
SC = species of special concern			

Cont.

Common and Scientific Names of Reptiles and Amphibians

Common and Scientific Names of Reptiles and Amphibians			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Frog, Bull	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	Snake, Eastern Fox	<i>Elaphi vulpina</i>
Frog, Cricket (T)	<i>Acris crepitans</i>	Snake, Eastern Garter	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>
Frog, Green	<i>Rana clamitans</i>	Snake, Eastern Hog-nosed (SC)	<i>Heterodon platyrhinos</i>
Frog, Northern Leopard or Meadow	<i>Rana pipiens</i>	(Snake), Eastern Massasauga (E)	<i>Sistrurus catenatus</i>
Frog, Mink	<i>Rana septentrionalis</i>	Snake, Eastern Milk	<i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i>
Frog, Pickerel	<i>Rana palustris</i>	Snake, Eastern Ribbon	<i>Thamnophis sauritus</i>
Frog, Spring Peeper	<i>Hyla crucifer</i>	Snake, Eastern Ring-necked	<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>
Frog, Swamp Cricket or Swamp Chorus	<i>Pseudacris nigrita</i>	Snake, Eastern Smooth Green	<i>Opheodrys vernalis</i>
Frog, Gray Tree	<i>Hyla versicolor</i>	(Snake), Northern Black Racer	<i>Coluber constrictor</i>
Frog, Wood	<i>Rana sylvatica</i>	Snake, Northern Water	<i>Natrix sipedon</i>
Newt, Eastern	<i>Notophthalmus viridescens</i>	Snake, Queen	<i>Natrix septemvittata</i>
Newt, Red Eft	<i>Dicmitylus viridescens</i>	Snake, Red-bellied	<i>Storeria occipitomaculata</i>
Rattlesnake, Eastern Timber (T)	<i>Crotalus horridus</i>	Snake, Short-headed Garter	<i>Thamnophis brachystoma</i>
Salamander, Dusky	<i>Desmognathus fuscus</i>	Toad, American	<i>Bufo americanus</i>
Salamander, Four-toed	<i>Hemidactylium scutatum</i>	Toad, Fowler's	<i>Bufo woodhousei</i>
Salamander, Jefferson's (SC)	<i>Ambystoma jeffersonianum</i>	(Toad), Spadefoot	<i>Scaphiopus holbrookii</i>
Salamander, Mountain	<i>Desmognathus ochrophacus</i>	Turtle, Blanding's (T)	<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>
(Salamander), Mudpuppy	<i>Necturus maculosus</i>	Turtle, Eastern Box	<i>Terrapene carolina</i>
Salamander, Slimy	<i>Plethodon glutinosus</i>	Turtle, Map	<i>Graptemys geographica</i>
Salamander, Spotted (SC)	<i>Ambystoma maculatum</i>	Turtle, Muhlenberg (Bog) (E)	<i>Clemmys muhlenbergii</i>
Salamander, Spring or Purple	<i>Gyrinophilus porphyriticus</i>	Turtle, Painted	<i>Chrysemys picta</i>
Salamander, Two-lined	<i>Eurycea bislineata</i>	Turtle, Snapping	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>
Skink, Coal	<i>Eumeces anthracinus</i>	Turtle, Soft-shelled	<i>Trionyx ferox</i>
Snake, Black Rat	<i>Elaphe obsoleta</i>	Turtle, Spotted (SC)	<i>Clemmys guttata</i>
Snake, DeKay's (Northern Brown)	<i>Storeria dekayi dekayi</i>	Turtle, Stinkpot or Musk	<i>Sternotherus odoratus</i>
		Turtle, Wood (SC)	<i>Clemmys insculpta</i>

Bird Species Found in the Park

Common and Scientific Names of Birds			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Bittern, American	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	(Duck), Goldeneye or Whistler	<i>Bucephala changula</i>
Bittern, Least (SC)	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	(Duck), Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>
Blackbird, Red-winged	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	(Duck), Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas carolinensis</i>
Bluebird, Eastern (SC)	<i>Sialia sialis</i>	(Duck), Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Duck, Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Bunting, Indigo	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	(Duck), Old Squaw	<i>Changula hyemalis</i>
Bunting, Snow	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	Duck, Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>
Cardinal	<i>Richmondia cardinalis</i>	Duck, Redhead	<i>Aythya americana</i>
Catbird, Gray	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Duck, Ring-necked	<i>Aythya collaris</i>
Chat, Yellow-breasted	<i>Icteria virens</i>	Duck, Ruddy	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>
Chickadee, Black-capped	<i>Parus atricapillus</i>	Duck, Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>
Coot, American	<i>Fulica americana</i>	Duck, Wood	<i>Aix sponsa</i>
Cormorant, Double-crested	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Eagle, Bald (E)	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>
Cowbird, Brown-headed	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Eagle, Golden (E)	<i>Aquila chrysaetos canadensis</i>
Creeper, Brown	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	Egret, Cattle	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
Crossbill, Red	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Egret, Great	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>
Crossbill, White-winged	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	Egret, Snowy	<i>Egretta thula</i>
Crow, American	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Finch, House	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>
Cuckoo Black-billed	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	Finch, Purple	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>
Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Flicker, Yellow-shafted (Northern)	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>
Dickcissel	<i>Spiza americana</i>	Flycatcher, Acadian	<i>Empidonax virescens</i>
Dove, Mourning	<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>	Flycatcher, Alder	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>
(Duck), Baldpate or Widgeon	<i>Mareca americana</i>	Flycatcher, Crested	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>
(Duck), Barrow's Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala islandica</i>	Flycatcher, Least	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>
Duck, Black	<i>Anas rubripes</i>	Flycatcher, Olive-sided	<i>Nuttallornis borealis</i>
(Duck), Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>	Flycatcher, Traill's or willow	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>
(Duck), Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala islandica</i>	Flycatcher, Yellow-bellied	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>
(Duck), Canvasback	<i>Aythya valisineria</i>	Gallinule, Florida (common moorhen)	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
(Duck), Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gallinule, Purple	<i>Porphyryla martinica</i>

Cont.

Bird Species Found in the Park

Gnatcatcher, Blue-gray	<i>Poliioptila caerulea</i>	Hawk, Red-shouldered (T)	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>
Goldfinch (American)	<i>Spinus tristis</i>	Hawk, Red-tailed	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
Goose, Blue	<i>Chen caerulescens</i>	Hawk, Sharp-shinned	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>
Goose, Canada	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Hawk, Sparrow (Kestrel)	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
Goose, Snow	<i>Chen hyperborea</i>	Heron, Black-crowned Night	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
Goose, White-fronted	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Heron, Great Blue	<i>Ardea herodias</i>
Grackle, Purple or Common	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	Heron, Green	<i>Butorides virescens</i>
Grebe, Horned	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Heron, Little Blue	<i>Florida caerulea</i>
Grebe, Pied-billed	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Heron, Yellow-crowned Night	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>
Grebe, Red-necked	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Hummingbird, Ruby-throated	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>
Grosbeak, Evening	<i>Hesperiphona vespertina</i>	Ibis, Glossy	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>
Grosbeak, Pine	<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	Jay, Blue	<i>Cyanositta cristata</i>
Grosbeak, Rose-breasted	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Junco, Slate-colored (dark-eyed)	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>
Grouse, Ruffed	<i>Bonasa unbellus</i>	Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>
Gull, Bonaparte's	<i>Larus philadelphia</i>	Kingbird, Eastern	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>
Gull, Franklin's	<i>Larus pipixcan</i>	Kingfisher, Belted	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>
Gull, Glaucous	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Kinglet, Golden-crowned	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>
Gull, Great Black-backed	<i>Larus marinus</i>	Kinglet, Ruby-crowned	<i>Regulus calendula</i>
Gull, Herring	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Knot, Red	<i>Calidris canutus</i>
Gull, Little	<i>Larus minutus</i>	Lark, Northern Horned	<i>Otocoris alpestris</i>
Gull, Ring-billed	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	Longspur, Lapland	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>
Hawk, American Rough-legged	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Loon, Common (SC)	<i>Gavia immer</i>
Hawk, Broad-winged	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	Loon, Red-throated	<i>Gavia stellata</i>
Hawk, Cooper's (SC)	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Martin, Purple	<i>Progne subis</i>
(Hawk), Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Meadowlark, Eastern	<i>Sturnella magna</i>
(Hawk), Gyrfalcon	<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Merganser, American	<i>Mergus merganser</i>
Hawk, Marsh (Northern Harrier) (T)	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Merganser, Hooded	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>
(Hawk), Osprey (T)	<i>Pavdion haliaetus</i>	Merganser, Red-breasted	<i>Mergus serrator</i>
(Hawk), Peregrine Falcon (E)	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Mockingbird, Northern	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>
Hawk, Pigeon (Merlin)	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Nighthawk, Common (SC)	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>
Nuthatch, Red-breasted	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	Sanderling	<i>Crocethia alba</i>
Nuthatch, White-breasted	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	Sandpiper, Baird's	<i>Erolia bairdii</i>
Oriole, Baltimore (Northern)	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Sandpiper, Least	<i>Erolia minutilla</i>
Whip-poor-will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	Woodpecker, Three-toed	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>
Woodcock	<i>Philohela minor</i>	Wren, Carolina	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>
Woodpecker, Black-backed	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	Wren, House	<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>
Woodpecker, Downy	<i>Dryobates pubescens</i>	Wren, Marsh	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>
Woodpecker, Hairy	<i>Dendrocopos villosus</i>	Yellowlegs, Greater	<i>Cistothorus palatensis</i>
Woodpecker, Pileated	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Yellowlegs, Lesser	<i>Totanus melanoleucus</i>
Woodpecker, Red-bellied	<i>Centurus carolinus</i>		<i>Totanus flavipes</i>

Source: Andrie and Carroll 1988; New York Natural Heritage Program 1992; New York State Department of Environmental Conservation 1994; and Phenix Environmental, Inc. 1994

State Rank:				
E = endangered				
T = threatened				
SC = species of special concern				

eBird Data

Information on birds at Sampson State Park and its immediate area is available online from eBird (<https://ebird.org>), a citizen science project managed by the Cornell Lab of Ornithology. The data is collected by partner organizations, regional experts, and local birders help to document bird distribution, abundance, habitat use, and trends. Below is a list of birds observed at Sampson and Seneca Lake SP over the last 10 years.

Species Observed at Sampson State Park 2010-2020				
-eBird Sourced, Organized by Nesting Habitat-				
Species	Status	Habitat	Food	Further Nesting Habitat Detail
<i>Species Found Nesting in/on Buildings</i>				
Barn Swallow	None	Grasslands	Insects	
Chimney Swift	None	Towns	Insects	
Eastern Phoebe	None	Open woodlands	Insects	
Rock Pigeon	None	Towns	Insects	
<i>Species Found Nesting in Burrows</i>				
Belted Kingfisher	None	Lakes/Pond	Fish	Burrow- banks, ditch, sand pit, gravel pit
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	None	Rivers/Streams	Insects	Burrow- clay, sand, gravel banks near water
Bank Swallow	None	Lakes/Pond	Insects	Burrow- vertical banks/bluffs
<i>Species Found Nesting in Cavities</i>				
American Kestrel	SGCN	Grasslands	Small animals	Tree cavity
Black-capped Chickadee	None	Forests	Insects	
Carolina Wren	None	Open woodlands	Insects	
Downy Woodpecker	None	Forests	Insects	
Eastern Bluebird	None	Grasslands	Insects	
Eastern Screech-Owl	None	Forests	Small animals	
Great Crested Flycatcher	None	Open woodlands	Insects	
Hairy Woodpecker	None	Forests	Insects	
Hooded Merganser	None	Lakes/Pond	Fish	
House Wren	None	Open woodlands	Insects	
Northern Flicker	None	Open woodlands	Insects	
Pileated Woodpecker	None	Forests	Insects	
Purple Martin	None	Lakes/Pond	Insects	
Red-bellied Woodpecker	None	Forests	Insects	
Red-breasted Nuthatch	None	Forests	Insects	
Tree Swallow	None	Lakes/Pond	Insects	
Tufted Titmouse	None	Forests	Insects	
White-breasted Nuthatch	None	Forests	Insects	
Winter Wren	None	Forests	Insects	
Wood Duck	None	Lakes/Pond	Plants	
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	None	Forests	Insects	
<i>Species Found Nesting on Cliffs</i>				
Peregrine Falcon	State Endangered, NHP Rare, SGCN	Shorelines	Birds	
Turkey Vulture	None	Open woodlands	Carrion	
Common Raven	None	Forests	Omnivore	Trees, structures
<i>Species Found Nesting on Floating or Emergent Vegetation Stands</i>				
Pied-billed Grebe	State Threatened- NHP Rare, SGCN	Lakes/Pond	Aquatic Inverts	
American Coot	None	Lakes/Pond	Plants	

Cont.

<i>Species Found Ground Nesting in Various Spaces</i>				
Northern Harrier	State Threatened, NHP Rare, SGCN	Grasslands	Mammals	Ground nests in-dense veg/grasses/willows/cattails
Common Nighthawk	State Special Concern, NHP Rare, SGCN-H	Grasslands	Insects	Ground- gravel beaches, rocky outcrop, open forests
Eastern Whip-poor-will	State Special Concern, NHP Rare	Open woodlands	Insects	Ground, leaf litter, near shrub/seedling
Horned Lark	SGCN-H	Grasslands	Seeds	Ground- grass nest on bare soil
Canada Warbler	SGCN-H	Forests	Insects	Ground- shrub, ferns, depressions
Eastern Meadowlark	SGCN-H	Grasslands	Insects	Ground, grasslands
Bobolink	SGCN-H	Grasslands	Seeds	Ground/grasslands
American Black Duck	SGCN-H	Lake/Pond	Insects	Ground/Varied
Ruffed Grouse	SGCN	Forests	Omnivore	Ground- base of tree/stump
Blue-winged Warbler	SGCN	Open woodlands	Insects	Ground, forest/scrub boundary
Blue-winged Teal	SGCN	Marshes	Omnivore	Ground, grassy
American Woodcock	SGCN	Forests	Insects	Ground/upland woods/edges/shrubs
Black-and-white Warbler	None	Forests	Insects	Ground- base of bush/shrub/stump
Nashville Warbler	None	Forests	Insects	Ground- bushes, tree base
Mallard	None	Lakes/Pond	Omnivore	Ground- dry land close to water, overhanging veg
Field Sparrow	None	Scrub	Insects	Ground- grass, base of shrub
Savannah Sparrow	None	Grasslands	Insects	Ground- grassland thatch, shrub
Hermit Thrush	None	Open woodlands	Insects	Ground- low veg/below shrubs & conifers/pasture edges
Ovenbird	None	Forests	Insects	Ground- open forest floor, interior
Killdeer	None	Grasslands	Insects	Ground- scrapes, bare ground
Northern Waterthrush	None	Forests	Insects	Ground-fallen tree, veg clump
Eastern Towhee	None	Scrub	Omnivore	Ground-leaves, shrubs
Canada Goose	None	Marshes	Seeds	Ground-mounds near water
Spotted Sandpiper	None	Shorelines	Small animals	Ground, on shoreline with semi open areas/patches of dense vegetation
White-throated Sparrow	None	Forests	Seeds	Ground, under shrubs, grasses
Wild Turkey	None	Open woodlands	Omnivore	Ground/bases of trees/under shrubs/open hayfields
Veery	None	Forests	Insects	Ground/soft vegetation/hummocks/under brush/against fallen tree
<i>Species Found Nesting in Shrubs</i>				
Brown Thrasher	SGCN-H	Scrub	Omnivore	
Black-throated Blue Warbler	SGCN	Forests	Insects	
Prairie Warbler	SGCN	Scrub	Insects	
Alder Flycatcher	None	Scrub	Insects	
Willow Flycatcher	None	Marshes	Insects	
American Goldfinch	None	Open woodland	Seeds	
Chestnut-sided Warbler	None	Open woodlands	Insects	
Chipping Sparrow	None	Open woodlands	Seeds	
Common Yellowthroat	None	Scrub	Insects	
Gray Catbird	None	Open woodlands	Insects	
Hooded Warbler	None	Forests	Insects	
Indigo Bunting	None	Open woodlands	Insects	
Northern Cardinal	None	Open woodlands	Seeds	
Northern Mockingbird	None	Towns	Omnivore	
Swainson's Thrush	None	Forests	Insects	
Swamp Sparrow	None	Marshes	Insects	
Willow Flycatcher	None	Marshes	Insects	
Wilson's Warbler	None	Marshes	Insects	
Yellow Warbler	None	Open woodlands	Insects	
Red-winged Blackbird	None	Marshes	Insects	Cattails
Song Sparrow	None	Open woodlands	Insects	

Cont.

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<i>Species Found Nesting in Trees</i>				
Bald Eagle	State Threatened, SGCN	Forests	Fish	
Black-billed Cuckoo	SGCN	Forests	Insects	
Black-crowned Night-Heron	SGCN	Marshes	Fish	
Scarlet Tanager	SGCN	Forests	Insects	
Wood Thrush	SGCN	Forests	Insects	
American Crow	None	Open woodland	Omnivore	
American Redstart	None	Forests	Insects	
American Robin	None	Open woodland	Insects	
Baltimore Oriole	None	Open woodlands	Insects	
Blackburnian Warbler	None	Forests	Insects	
Blackpoll Warbler	None	Forests	Insects	
Black-throated Green Warbler	None	Forests	Insects	
Blue Jay	None	Forests	Omnivore	
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	None	Forests	Insects	
Blue-headed Vireo	None	Forests	Insects	
Broad-winged Hawk	None	Forests	Small animals	
Brown Creeper	None	Forests	Insects	
Cedar Waxwing	None	Open woodlands	Fruit	
Common Grackle	None	Open woodlands	Omnivore	
Cooper's Hawk	None	Forests	Birds	
Eastern Kingbird	None	Grasslands	Insects	
Eastern Wood-Pewee	None	Forests	Insects	
Golden-crowned Kinglet	None	Forests	Insects	
Great Horned Owl	None	Forests	Mammals	
Green Heron	None	Marshes	Fish	
House Finch	None	Towns	Seeds	
Least Flycatcher	None	Forests	Insects	
Magnolia Warbler	None	Forests	Insects	
Mourning Dove	None	Open woodlands	Seeds	
Northern Parula	None	Forests	Insects	
Orchard Oriole	None	Open woodlands	Insects	
Osprey	None	Lakes/Pond	Fish	
Pine Warbler	None	Forests	Insects	
Purple Finch	None	Forests	Seeds	
Red-eyed Vireo	None	Forests	Insects	
Red-tailed Hawk	None	Open woodlands	Small animals	
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	None	Forests	Insects	
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	None	Open woodlands	Nectar	
Sharp-shinned Hawk	None	Forests	Birds	
Warbling Vireo	None	Open woodlands	Insects	
White-winged Crossbill	None	Forests	Seeds	
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	None	Open woodlands	Insects	
Yellow-rumped Warbler	None	Forests	Insects	
Yellow-throated Vireo	None	Open woodlands	Insects	
Great Blue Heron	None	Marshes	Fish	Tree (Rookeries are NHP Rare)

Cont.

<i>Migratory Species</i>				
<i>Migratory birds are not expected to use Sampson State Park to nest however they could be present in the listed habitat foraging for food.</i>				
Common Tern	State Threatened, NHP Rare, SGCN	Shorelines	Fish	
Common Loon	State Special Concern, NHP Rare, SGCN	Lakes/Pond	Fish	
Bay-breasted Warbler	NHP Rare, SGCN-H	Forests	Insects	
Cape May Warbler	NHP Rare, SGCN-H	Forests	Insects	
Rusty Blackbird	NHP Rare, SGCN-H	Forests	Insects	
Tennessee Warbler	NHP Rare, SGCN-P	Forests	Insects	
Caspian Tern	NHP Rare, SGCN	Shorelines	Food	
Ruddy Duck	NHP Rare, SGCN	Marshes	Aquatic Inverts	
Whimbrel	SGCN-H	Shorelines	Aquatic Inverts	
Black Scoter	SGCN	Oceans	Aquatic Inverts	
Bonaparte's Gull	SGCN	Lakes/Pond	Aquatic Inverts	
Common Goldeneye	SGCN	Lakes/Pond	Aquatic Inverts	
Greater Scaup	SGCN	Lakes/Pond	Aquatic Inverts	
Greater Yellowlegs	SGCN	Marshes	Aquatic Inverts	
Horned Grebe	SGCN	Lakes/Pond	Aquatic Inverts	
Lesser Scaup	SGCN	Lakes/Pond	Aquatic Inverts	
Long-tailed Duck	SGCN	Lakes/Pond	Aquatic Inverts	
Northern Pintail	SGCN	Marshes	Omnivore	
Surf Scoter	SGCN	Oceans	Aquatic Inverts	
White-winged Scoter	SGCN	Lakes/Pond	Aquatic Inverts	
American Pipit	None	Shorelines	Insects	
American Tree Sparrow	None	Open woodland	Seeds	
American Wigeon	None	Lakes/Pond	Plants	
Blackpoll Warbler	None	Forests	Insects	
Bufflehead	None	Lakes/Pond	Aquatic Inverts	
Cackling Goose	None	Lakes/Pond	Plants	
Canvasback	None	Lakes/Pond	Plants	
Common Merganser	None	Lakes/Pond	Fish	
Common Redpoll	None	Open woodlands	Seeds	
Dark-eyed Junco	None	Forests	Seeds	
Double-crested Cormorant	None	Lakes/Pond	Fish	
Dunlin	None	Shorelines	Aquatic Inverts	
Fish Crow	None	Shorelines	Omnivore	
Fox Sparrow	None	Forests	Insects	
Gadwall	None	Marshes	Plants	
Great Black-backed Gull	None	Shorelines	Omnivore	
Green-winged Teal	None	Marshes	Seeds	
Herring Gull	None	Shorelines	Omnivore	
Merlin	None	Forests	Birds	

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<i>Migratory Species</i>				
Northern Shoveler	None	Marshes	Omnivore	
Northern Shrike	None	Open woodlands	Birds	
Orange-crowned Warbler	None	Forests	Insects	
Palm Warbler	None	Open woodlands	Insects	
Philadelphia Vireo	None	Forests	Insects	
Pine Siskin	None	Open woodlands	Seeds	
Red Phalarope	None	Oceans	Aquatic Inverts	
Red-breasted Merganser	None	Lakes/Pond	Fish	
Redhead	None	Lakes/Pond	Plants	
Red-necked Grebe	None	Lakes/Pond	Fish	
Red-throated Loon	None	Lakes/Pond	Fish	
Ring-billed Gull	None	Lakes/Pond	Omnivore	
Ring-necked Duck	None	Lakes/Pond	Plants	
Ross's Goose	None	Lakes/Pond	Plants	
Rough-legged Hawk	None	Grasslands	Mammals	
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	None	Forests	Insects	
Snow Bunting	None	Grasslands	Seeds	
Snow Goose	None	Lakes/Pond	Plants	
Solitary Sandpiper	None	Marshes	Aquatic Inverts	
Tundra Swan	None	Lakes/Pond	Plants	
White-crowned Sparrow	None	Scrub	Insects	
Yellow-throated Warbler	None	Forests	Insects	
Townsend's Solitaire	None	Open woodlands	Insects	Not usually in NY

NHP: New York Natural Heritage Program

SGCN-H: Species of Greatest Conservation Need, High-Priority

SGCN: Species of Greatest Conservation Need

SGCN-P: Species of Potential Conservation Need

*Species list should be updated every 5 years, if not more frequently.

Appendix E – Building Inventory

Condition Code Legend: 1 = Excellent 2 = Good 3 = Fair 4 = Poor 5 = Scrap

Building Number	Building Name	Date Constructed	Condition
2	Contact Station	1941	2
5	(Park) Maintenance Shop	1941 to 1942	3
11	Park Manager's Residence (FL-22)	1941	2
15	Comfort Station (above boat launch area)	1970	2
16	Picnic Shelter (above marina parking)	1968	2
17	Comfort Station (picnic area)	1966	2
18	Concession	1968	2
20	Tractor Barn / Storage	1941	2
21a	Museum – Navy	1941	2
21b	Museum – Air Force	1941	2
22	Park Office / Recreation	1941	2
24	Comfort Station (Loop 1)	1966	2
25	Comfort Station (Loop 3)	1966	2
26	Comfort Station (Loop 5)	1966	2
27	Comfort Station (Loop 4)	1967	2
28	Comfort Station (Loop 2)	1966	2
32	Warehouse M-1	1941 to 1942	5
33	Warehouse M-9	1941 to 1942	5
34	Warehouse M-10	1941 to 1942	5
35	Warehouse M-20 (Navigation Aids Storage)	1941 to 1942	2
36	Navigation Aids M-21	1941 to 1942	2
37	Warehouse M-2	1941 to 1942	4
38	Warehouse M-8	1941	4
40	Warehouse M-19	1941 to 1942	4
41	Warehouse M-22	1941 to 1942	5
42	Warehouse M-7	1941 to 1942	4
43	Warehouse M-11	1941 to 1942	5
44	Warehouse M-18	1941 to 1942	5
45	Warehouse M-23	1941 to 1942	5
46	Warehouse M-6	1941	5
47	Warehouse M-12	1941 to 1942	5
48	Warehouse M-17	1941 to 1942	5
49	Warehouse M-24	1941 to 1942	5
50	Warehouse M-5	1941 to 1942	5
51	Warehouse M-13	1941 to 1942	5
53	Warehouse M-25	1941 to 1942	5
54	Central Stores M-4	1941 to 1942	4
55	Warehouse M-14	1941 to 1942	5
56	Warehouse M-15	1941 to 1942	4
57	Warehouse M-26	1941 to 1942	5
59	Cold Storage (east of heavy eq./regional maint.)	1942	3
64a	Regional Heavy Equipment Shop	1942	3

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64b	Regional Maintenance Shop	1942	3
65	Equipment Storage (west of heavy eq./regional maint.)	1942	3
66	Bath House	1966	2
68	Pump House	1968	2
69	Marina Contact Station	1968	2
70	Lifeguard / First Aid Shed	1970	2
71	Storage Shed (residence)	1950	2
72	Water Equipment Bldg. (near water tower)	1942	4
73	North Mini Picnic Shelter (open-sided)	1999	2
74	South Mini Picnic Shelter (open-sided)	1999	2
75	Shelter / Information Panel (near boat launch)	1990	2

Condition Code Legend: 1 = Excellent 2 = Good 3 = Fair 4 = Poor 5 = Scrap

Appendix F – 2015 Marina Study & Park Improvements Priorities

OPRHP Guidance Document 1 - Marina Study & Park Improvements Priorities



Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Sampson State Park – Marina Study & Park Improvements Priorities May 6, 2015

Introduction

New York State Parks has completed a review of capital investment needs and priorities in Sampson State Park. The review initially focused on the park's marina, which is in deteriorating condition. However, State Parks determined it is appropriate to expand the review to consider all capital investment needs at Sampson, to develop a holistic approach to future park improvements and set priorities for the next several years. Therefore, the agency has initiated development of a comprehensive Park Master Plan to guide future development of Sampson State Park. The Master Plan process was initiated in June, 2014, and the agency anticipates the Plan will be completed later this year.

This memo:

- Identifies preliminary findings from the Master Planning process regarding capital improvement priorities for Sampson State Park.
- Summarizes the findings of a detailed study, conducted for State Parks by the firms Barton and Loguidice and the Danter Company that evaluated the costs of various marina reconstruction scenarios and analyzed the market demand for marina slips.
- Describes State Park's selected strategy and next steps for the Sampson marina.

Overview of Sampson State Park

Encompassing just over 2,000 acres on the eastern shore of Seneca Lake, Sampson State Park features camping and boating as its primary recreational activities. In 2014, the park welcomed 166,043 patrons. This corresponded to an increase of 4% from the prior year and 1.6% above the five year average.

Sampson has a total of 309 campsites with 245 electric and 64 non-electric sites. A key feature of the park is the beautiful view of the lake at its center. Facilities include courts for tennis, horseshoes, basketball and volleyball, a swimming beach with nearby playground, a low impact fitness circuit, and a scenic lake trail. Other popular activities include fishing, bicycling, jogging, geocaching, and nature watching. Picnic shelters are available and may be reserved for events. The Park, which was a U.S. military base prior to becoming a State Park in 1963, houses a military museum that tells the story of the more than 700,000 U.S. Navy and Air Force service members that trained at Sampson from 1942 to 1956.

Sampson State Park also has a substantial marina that provides seasonal, weekly, and daily rental slips. The marina has just over 100 slips and a large multiple-ramp boat launch to service park campers and day users. It is an older facility dating back 50 years and is in poor condition – its docks, slips, breakwall, and infrastructure are deteriorating, and portions of the marina have experienced significant siltation, reducing

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Cont.

water depth and contributing to aquatic vegetation growth. The marina's electric and water hookups are in poor condition, and it lacks amenities typically provided at modern marinas such as internet and fuel sales. As a result, many of the marina's slips go unrented – in 2014 only 24 of Sampson's 103 slips (23%) were rented by seasonal boaters. It has deteriorated to the point where modest maintenance is not an option. The marina needs to be completely reconstructed into a new marina, or absent that decommissioned in the coming years.

Sampson Park Master Plan – Preliminary Findings

State Parks has initiated a Master Planning process for Sampson State Park, with the goal of completing the plan in the fall of 2015. Much work remains to be done to develop the comprehensive plan. However, based on analysis completed to date, the agency has begun to develop preliminary findings. At a broad level, these findings include:

- Camping is the highest use activity at Sampson State Park. Of the 62 campgrounds in the New York State Park System, Sampson's campground ranks 8th in the state in visitation. Sampson's campsites were rented a total of 20,463 nights in 2014, which equates to attendance of 61,970 campers. Moreover, a 2014 survey revealed that Sampson's campground is a significant economic development facility for the surrounding Seneca County area. For example, 73% of Sampson campers reported visiting local wineries, spending an average of \$110 per visit, and 30% reported shopping at the Waterloo Outlet Mall, spending an average of \$183 per visit. contributing to Seneca County's \$48 million tourism economy (ESDC/Tourism Economics, 2013)
- Sampson's campground requires significant improvements, totaling many millions of dollars, in the coming years in order to rehabilitate outdated facilities, develop new camping opportunities, and address aging infrastructure. Construction needs include: rehabilitation/replacement of outdated restrooms and shower buildings; providing electrical service at some campsites; replacement of failing public water systems; improving campground roads and vehicle circulation; and reconfiguration of the park's entrance. Improvements to the camping experience will be the agency's highest capital investment priority for Sampson State Park.
- State Parks is also committed to developing cottages and cabins at Sampson, to serve New York residents and visitors who are looking for a camping experience but are not interested in traditional tent, trailer, or RV camping. As a first step, in 2014 State Parks announced funding to construct approximately 15 public rental cottages on Sampson's Seneca Lake Shoreline. Design is well along on this project, with construction of the cottages slated to start in the spring of 2016.
- As described below, the cost of replacing the Sampson marina with a new facility is very substantial – in the range of \$6.6 to \$8.8 million for a new facility with approximately 100 slips. At the mid-point of this range (\$7.7 million), this equates to a cost exceeding \$75,000 for each marina rental slip. Moreover, in addition to Sampson, there are 12 other existing marinas on Seneca Lake which provide a total of 850 slips (plus 5 more marinas providing 264 slips on the Seneca-Cayuga Canal) – indicating that privately-operated marinas are viable on the lake. After careful consideration, State Parks has decided that spending on the order of \$7.7 million to construct a new marina is not an appropriate expenditure of public funds. State Parks has concluded that the agency's scarce capital funds are better directed to the campground improvements described above, which will serve more than 60,000 campers annually and directly support regional tourism and economic development.

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- Although State Parks cannot justify investing in the range of \$7.7 million in public funds to construct a new marina, the agency acknowledges that the consultant study concluded there is public demand for a marina at Sampson State Park. Therefore, State Parks plans to seek a private-sector partner to construct and operate a new marina at Sampson. This summer, State Parks will issue a formal RFP seeking a private concessionaire partner. In order to attract a private developer, State Parks will commit \$2.5 million of agency funds to make needed infrastructure improvements in the marina area, relieving potential bidders of this cost and thereby improving the economic viability of a private operator. State Parks is also coordinating with Empire State Development to promote the RFP process.
- State Parks will make every effort to attract a private entity to develop a new marina at Sampson State Park. However, if that effort is unsuccessful, the agency's alternative plan will be to decommission and remove the existing marina, which has exceeded its useful life. Under this scenario, State Parks will rehabilitate the public boat launch at the marina location, providing approximately 15 slips to service Sampson campers and day users who bring boats to the park (seasonal marina slip rentals will not be provided). State Parks will also maintain and stabilize the existing breakwall to protect the boat launch area.

Comprehensive Marina Study

In 2014 OPRHP commissioned a detailed consultant study to answer two questions: a) Is there market demand for a public marina on Seneca Lake at Sampson State Park? and b) How much would it cost for State Parks to reconstruct the marina?

The marina demand study, produced by the Danter Company, provides baseline data on seasonal and transient rental rates; marina amenities; and regional and national recreational boating data. Valuable assistance to this report was provided by the Sampson State Park Friends Group that helped distribute surveys to the recreational boating community in upstate New York. The results of this study will help enable Parks make informed decisions. The study concluded that, under current market conditions, there is public demand for a new marina at Sampson. A modern 100 slip marina would attract boaters to rent seasonal slips, and would generate approximately \$140,000 of gross revenue annually before accounting for operating expenses, facility maintenance, or debt service.

The study initially developed a wide range of future marina scenarios ranging from several alternate designs for constructing a new marina and boat launch, to the option of decommissioning and removing the marina. This portion of the study, produced by Barton and Loguidice, estimated re-development plans encompassing dredging of the marina basin, shore stabilization, realignment of the current marina entrance (onto Seneca Lake) and expanding water and electric service to newly constructed slips to service boats ranging in length from 20 to 50 feet in length.

OPRHP selected three of the seven alternatives for further consideration:

- Construction of a new marina with 102 slips for vessels ranging from 20 to 50 feet (Alt 4), including a boat launch with capacity for 4 boats, and constructed with sheet piling on the interior of the marina. The estimated construction cost is \$8.2 million.
- Construction of a new marina with 97 slips for vessels ranging from 20 to 50 feet (Alt 5), including a boat launch with capacity for 2 boats, and constructed with an armored stone bank on the interior.

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The estimated construction cost is \$6.6 million.

- Construction of a new boating facility to accommodate 12 slips for transient vessels ranging from 30 to 40 feet (Alt 7), including a boat launch that with capacity for 4 boats. This facility would support day-use boaters and visitors staying in the park's campground, but would not provide seasonal rental slips. The estimated construction cost is \$4.0 million.

After reviewing these options, OPRHP has concluded the agency cannot commit \$6.6 to \$8.2 million to construct a new marina. At a mid-point of \$7.7 million, the construction cost is extremely high, equating to a cost of \$77,000 per slip. Given the agency's huge backlog of capital rehabilitation needs across the state park system, and specifically at Sampson our priority of improving the park's camping facilities and addressing pressing park infrastructure needs (water, roads, etc.), OPRHP cannot justify a capital expense of this magnitude. Therefore, as outlined above State Parks is adopting a two-part approach:

- This summer, State Parks will issue an RFP seeking a private marina concessionaire that would build and operate a marina at Sampson State Park. The private sector is well positioned to operate marinas, as evidenced by the large number of existing private marinas on Seneca Lake and other Finger Lakes. OPRHP recently secured a private concessionaire to improve and operate the existing marina at Buffalo Harbor State Park on Lake Erie (the Buffalo Harbor operator will invest more than \$8 million over the first five years of the contract to improve the marina, demonstrating the viability of private sector partnerships). In the Sampson RFP, State Parks will commit \$2.5 million of agency capital funding to support development of a new marina with the private operator providing the remaining capital funds. Expanded programming and sales that could add value to the project would be consideration of possible fuel sales, sundries, and a seasonal restaurant. The agency would offer a long-term lease to enable potential concessionaires to recoup their capital investment cost. If a qualified private operator expresses interest in the marina, State Parks will diligently work to secure an agreement and expedite construction.
- If the RFP process is not successful in attracting a private sector concessionaire to operate the marina, State Parks will then pursue plans to develop a day-use boat launch with transient docking for day-use boaters and to accommodate visitors staying in the park's campground. The consultant study determined this option could cost as much as \$4.0 million (the agency will evaluate value engineering options to reduce the cost). Given this level of cost, it will be several years before State Parks could commit funding. The agency will also seek grants from federal boating programs or other sources in order to undertake a project of this scope.

Appendix G – Comments Received on the 10/13/2015 Draft Master Plan/DEIS

Editorial Comments:

Page 26 – The master plan states that Sampson is in New York’s Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) quarantine area. This information is incorrect. See <http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/47761.html> for current information about the state’s quarantine areas for EAB.

Education and Interpretive Programming

Comment: OPRHP should partner with the Cornell Lab of Ornithology and National Audubon Society to compile a species list of birds in the park. The birding list could be used by patrons while enjoying the natural areas of the park.

Comment: The ravines in the park are geologically significant resources. NYS Parks should seek to develop partnerships with local academic institutions to provide interpretive materials and programs for park visitors.

Natural Resources

Comment: The Park provides excellent habitat for ruffed grouse. NYS Parks should work with NYS DEC to manage habitat in the park for ruffed grouse and other game bird species.

Comment: Sampson should be established as an Important Bird Area (IBA). NYS Parks should partner with the Cornell Lab of Ornithology and National Audubon Society to assist with management and classification as an IBA.

Comment: The existing sandy material used in the bathing beach area should be improved by using higher quality beach sand. The pebbles that are mixed in with the current material can be hard on the body when walking or lying down.

Comment: The antler restriction program should be revisited to allow more opportunities for hunters to harvest deer of any antler size.

Facility and Recreational Development

Comment: Select sites in the existing campground should also be made available on a seasonal basis to complement the proposed Loop Six full hook-up sites. Self-supported campers with the right equipment can meet their water and sewerage needs without access to full hook-up sites.

Comment: Bocce ball courts and horseshoe pits should be included among the recreational opportunities offered at the park.

Comment: The existing court games do not have outdoor lighting for nighttime play. The plan should consider lighting those areas as well as any new court game areas in the park.

Park Uses

Comment: Hunting activities in the park should be limited to an archery-only program. Safety is an issue for non-hunters when firearms are permitted in the park.

Facility Improvements

Comment: Vehicles in the campground do not obey the posted speed limit signs. This creates unsafe conditions for children at play or pedestrians walking along the road. Speed bumps should be installed along the roads in the campground to encourage slower speeds.

Comment: Remove some of the paved roadways especially where pavement has heaved and a danger to patrons. Allow areas where the pavement is removed to return to a natural state.

Comment: Fill in open manholes found throughout the park

Figure 1 – Park Location Map

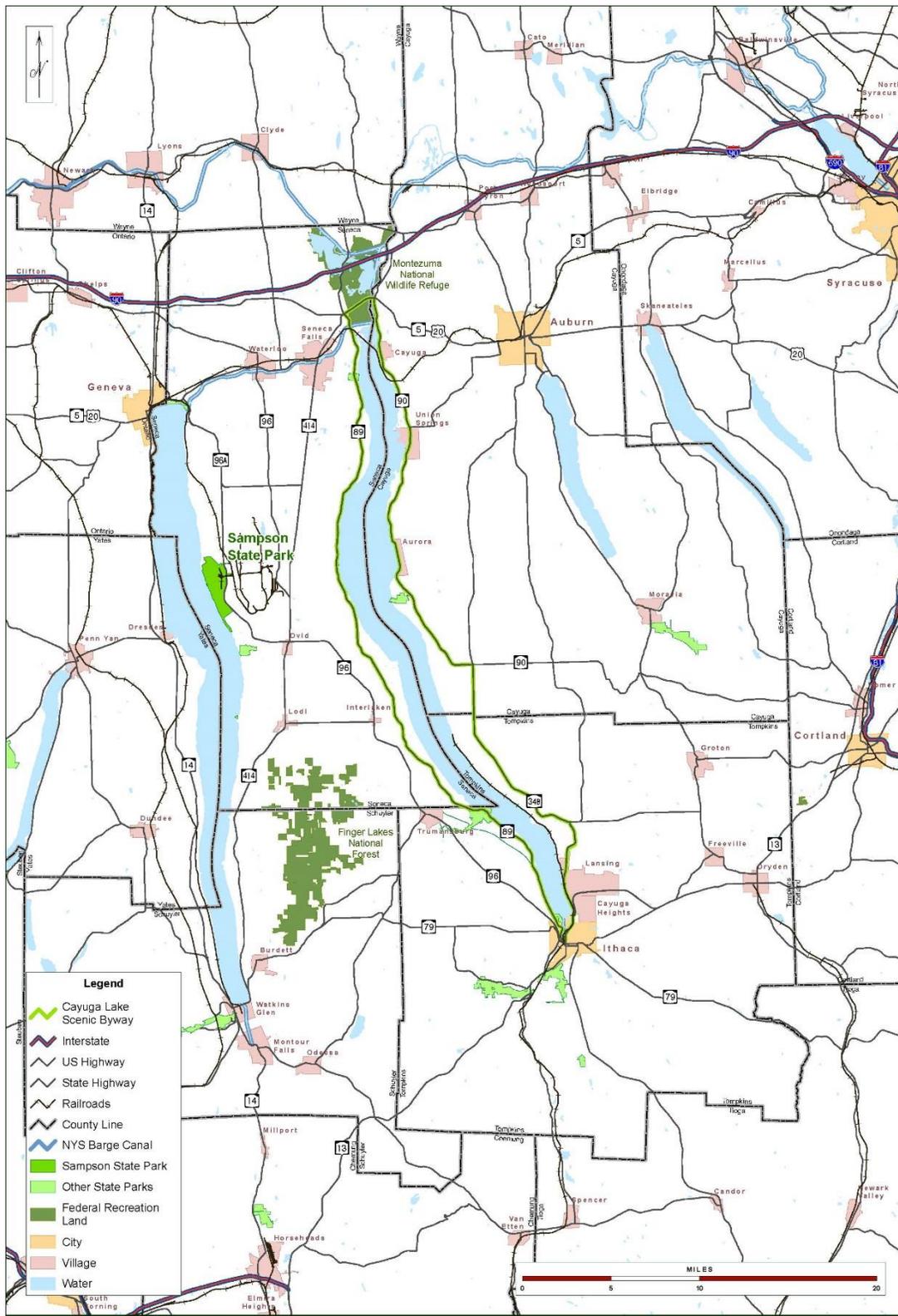


Figure 1 - Location

Sampson State Park

Figure 2 – Park Boundary and Topography



Figure 2 - Park Boundary and Topography

Sampson State Park

Map produced by WSP/DPMP GIS Bureau, April 18, 2014

Figure 3 – Adjacent Land Use

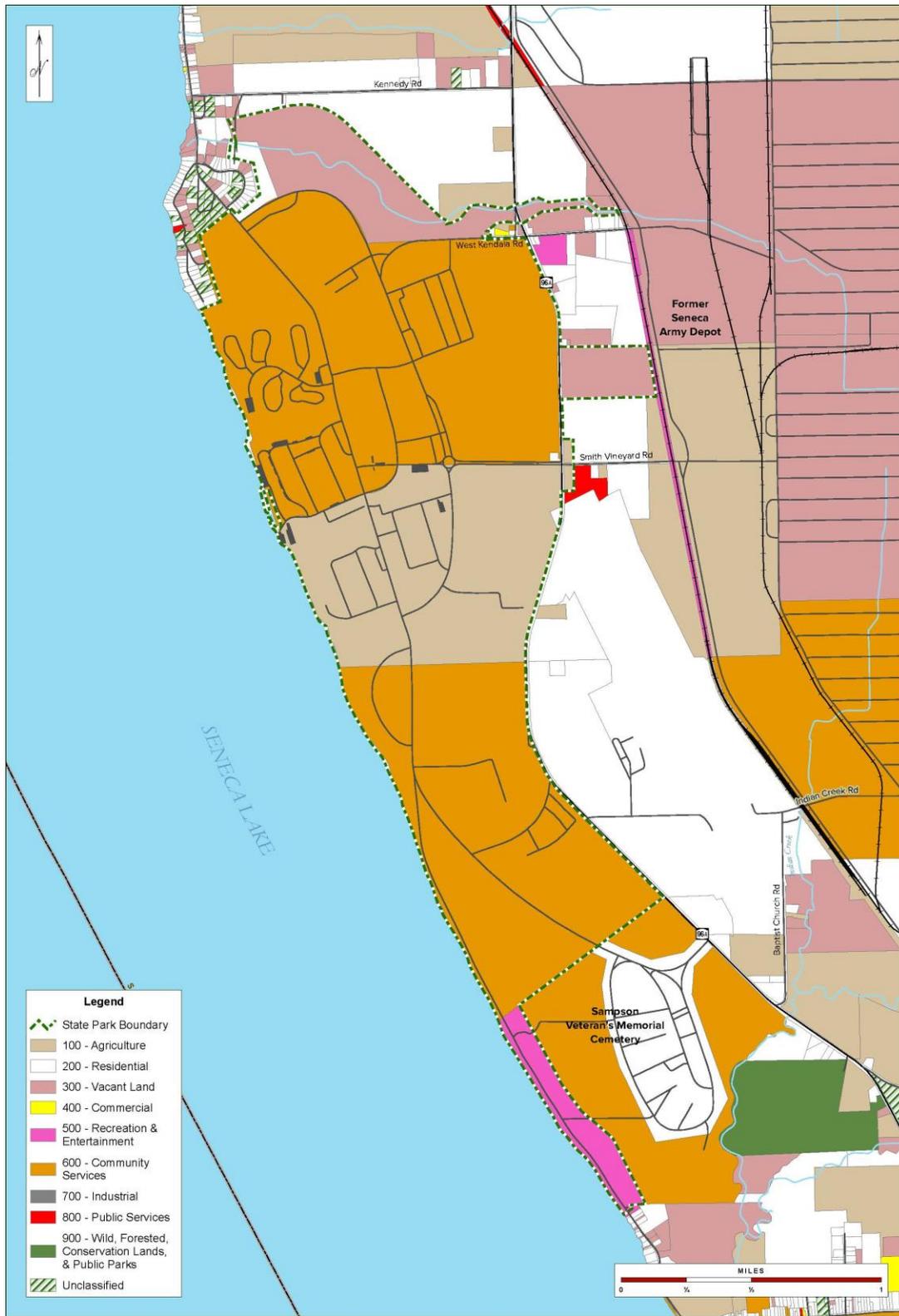


Figure 3 - Adjacent Land Use

Sampson State Park

Figure 4 – Surficial Geology

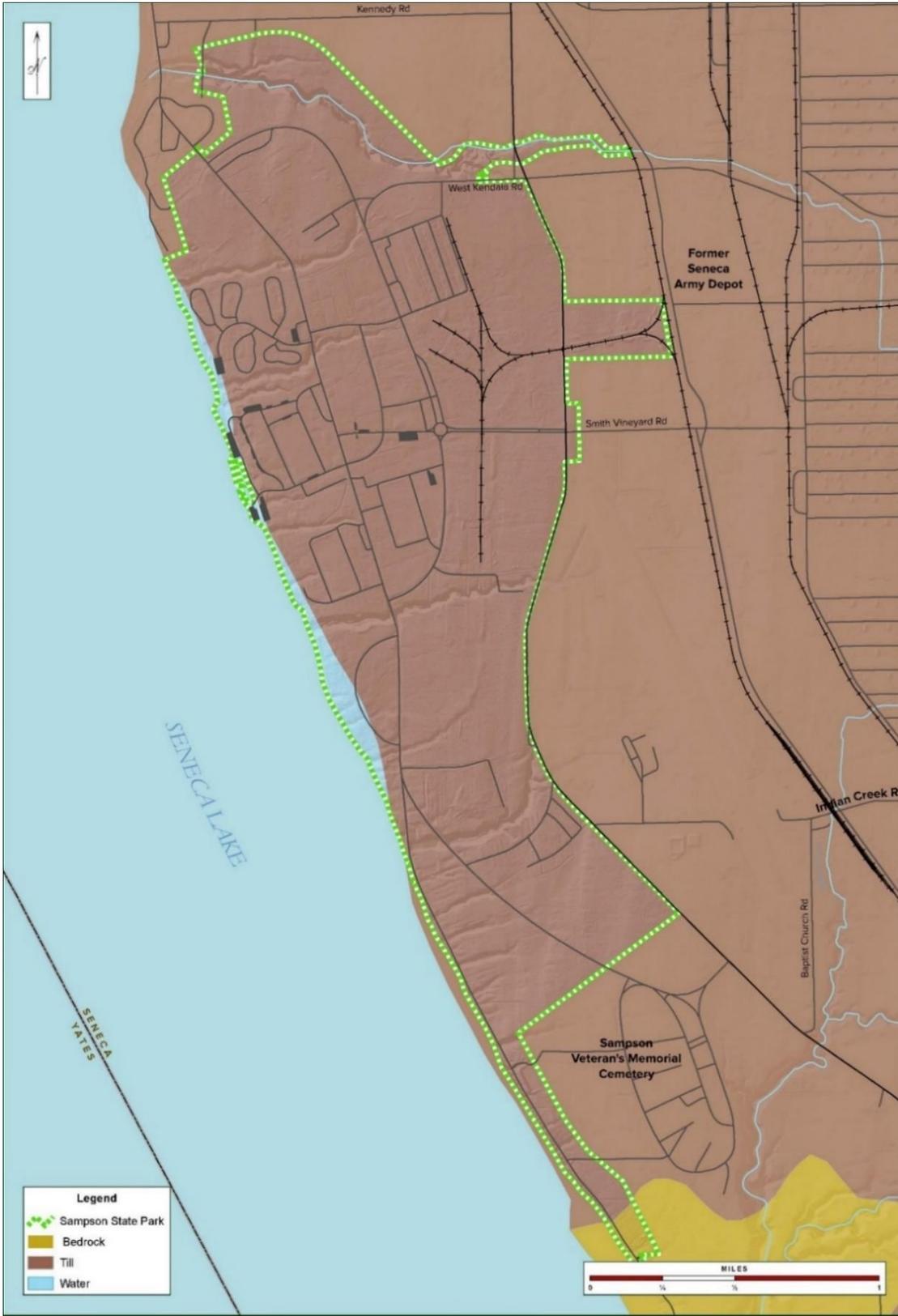


Figure 4 - Surficial Geology

Sampson State Park

Map produced by WYDOT/OPGIS Bureau, April 05, 2014

Figure 5 – Water Resources



Figure 6 – Soils

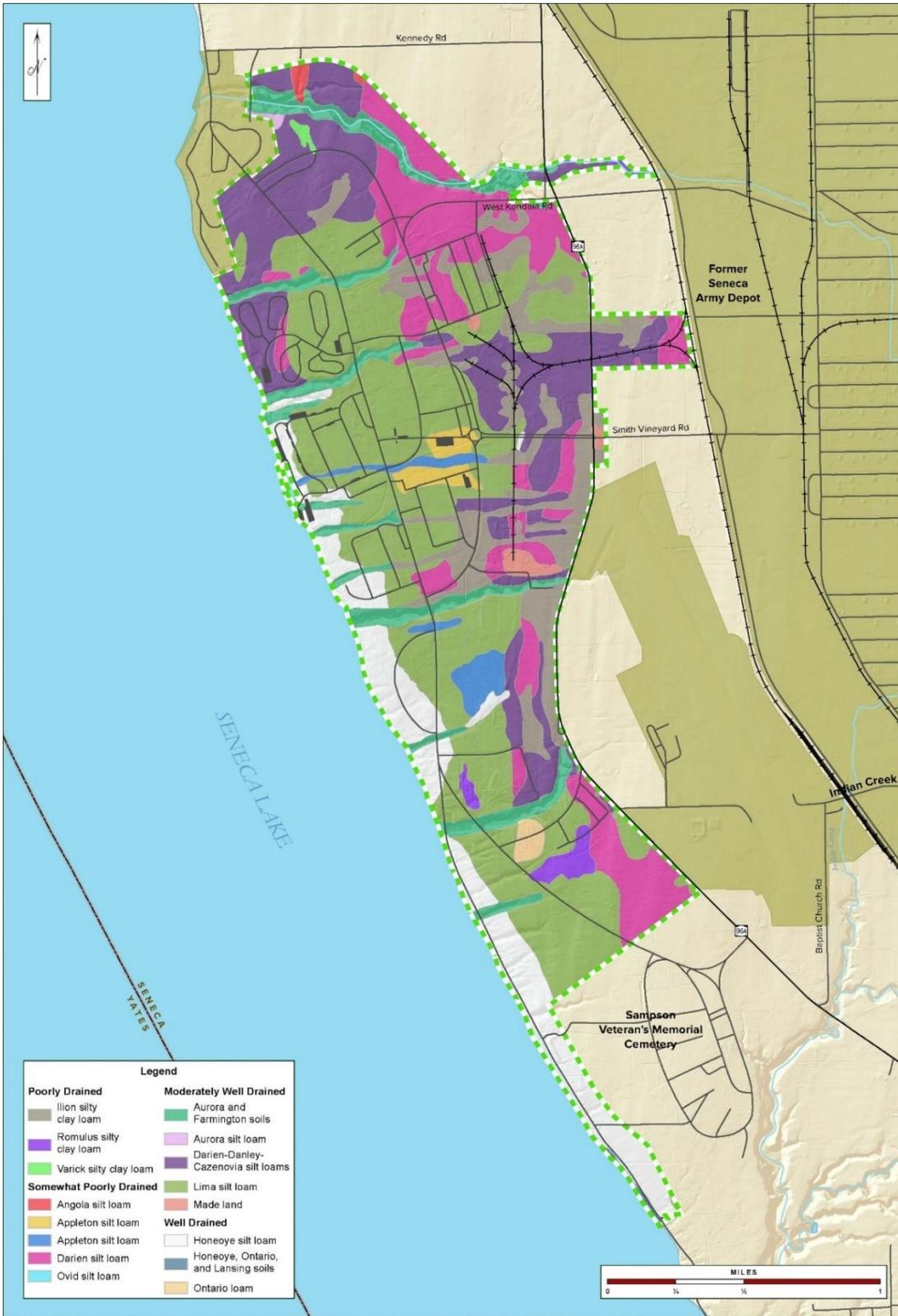


Figure 6 - Soils

Sampson State Park

Map produced by NYSOP&P GIS Bureau, April 06, 2018

Figure 7 – Ecological Communities



Figure 7 - Ecological Communities

Sampson State Park

Figure 8 – Recreation Resources

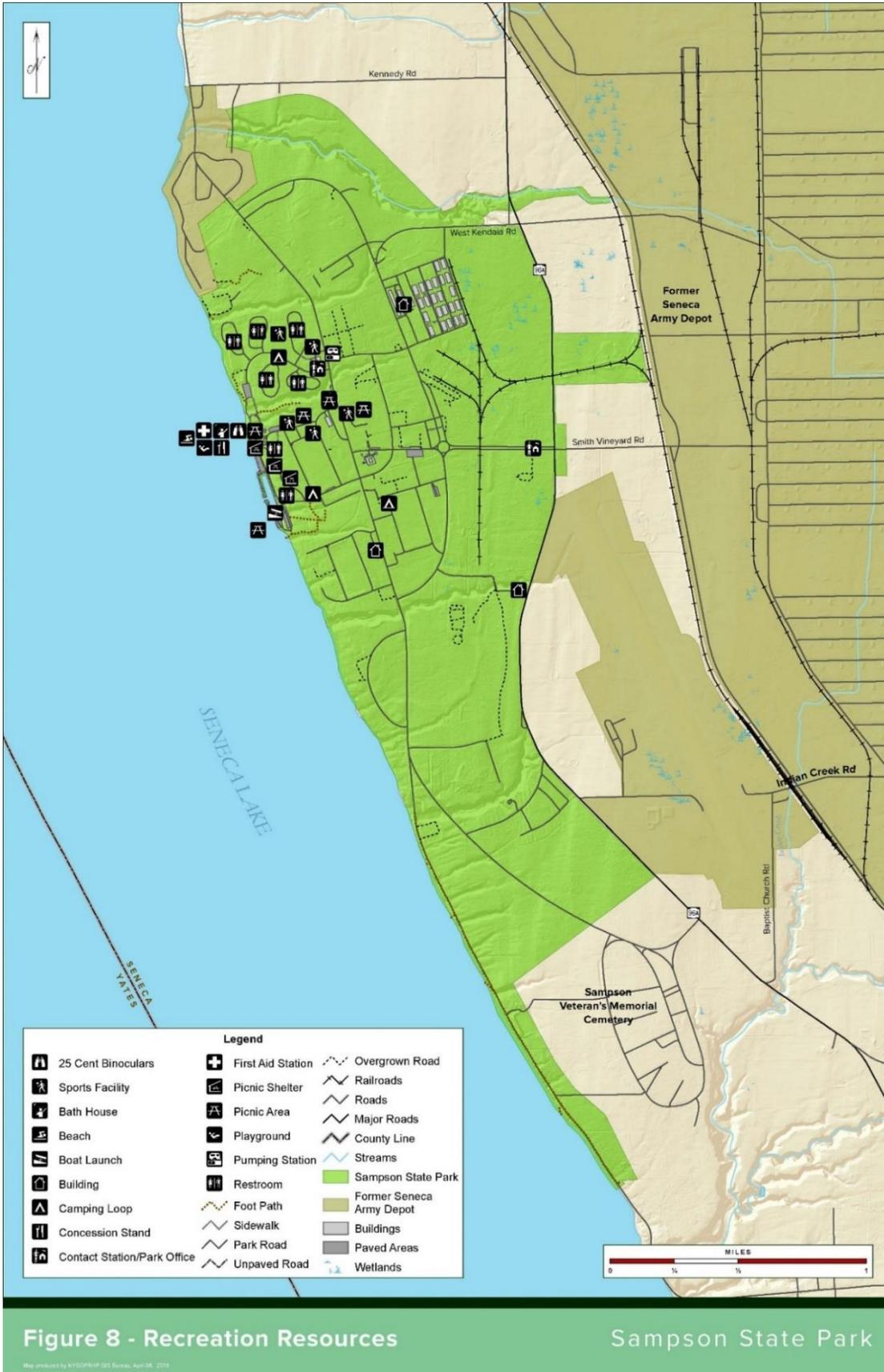


Figure 9 – Concessionaire Contract Area Map

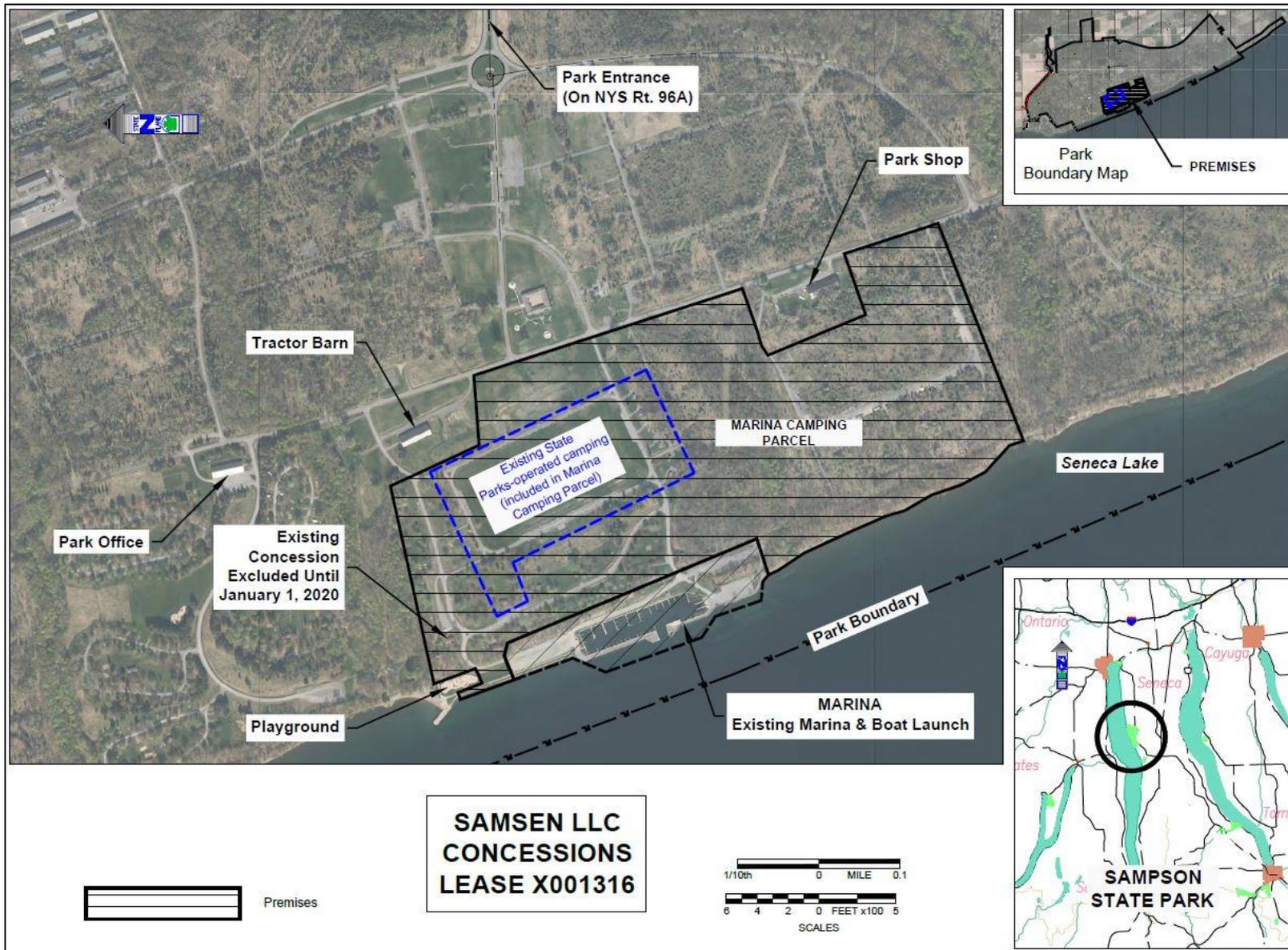


Figure 10 – New 4-Bay Dump Station Proposed Location



Proposed Dump Station

Map produced by NY SDRP GIS Bureau, June 02, 2020.

Figure 10a – New Four-Bay Dump Station Conceptual Plan

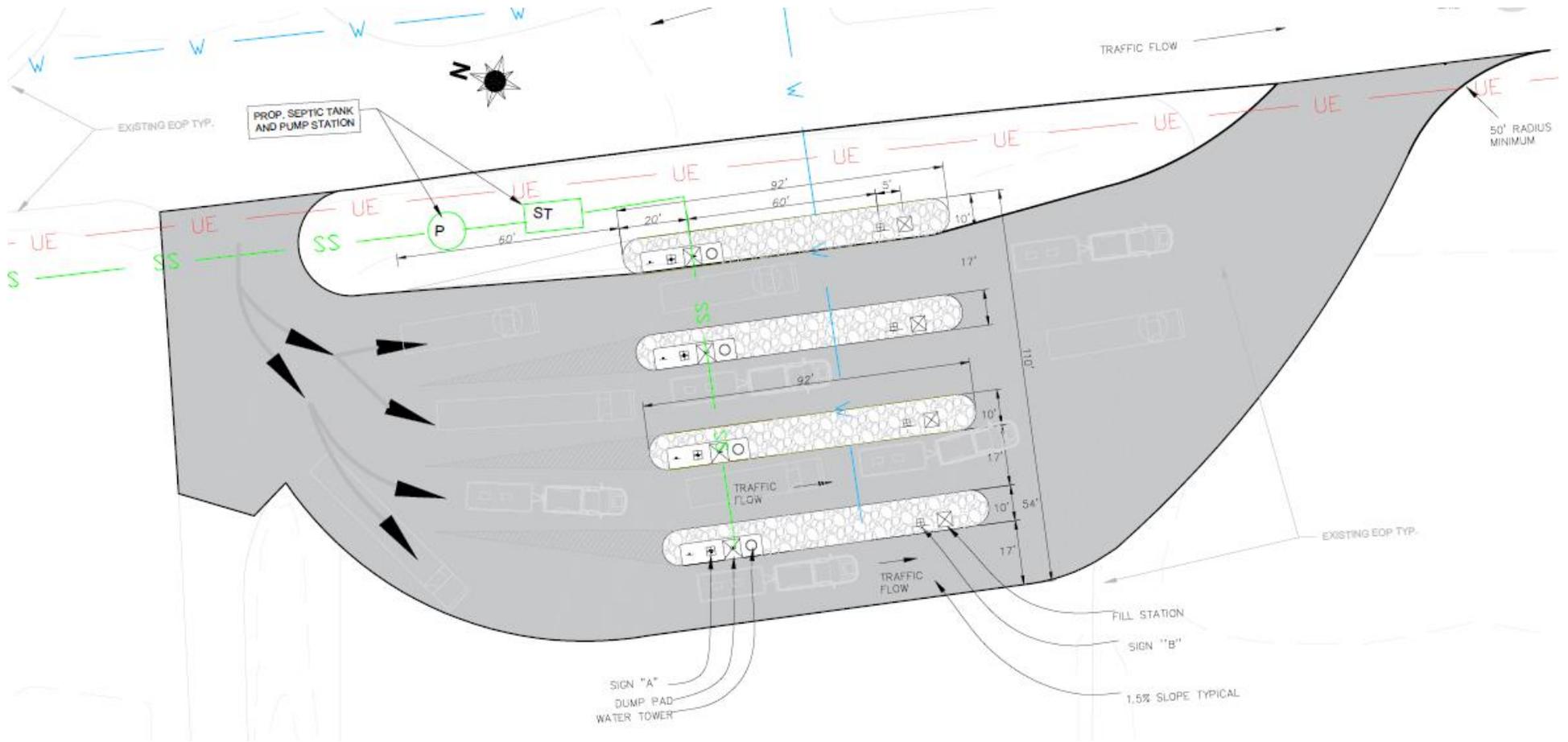
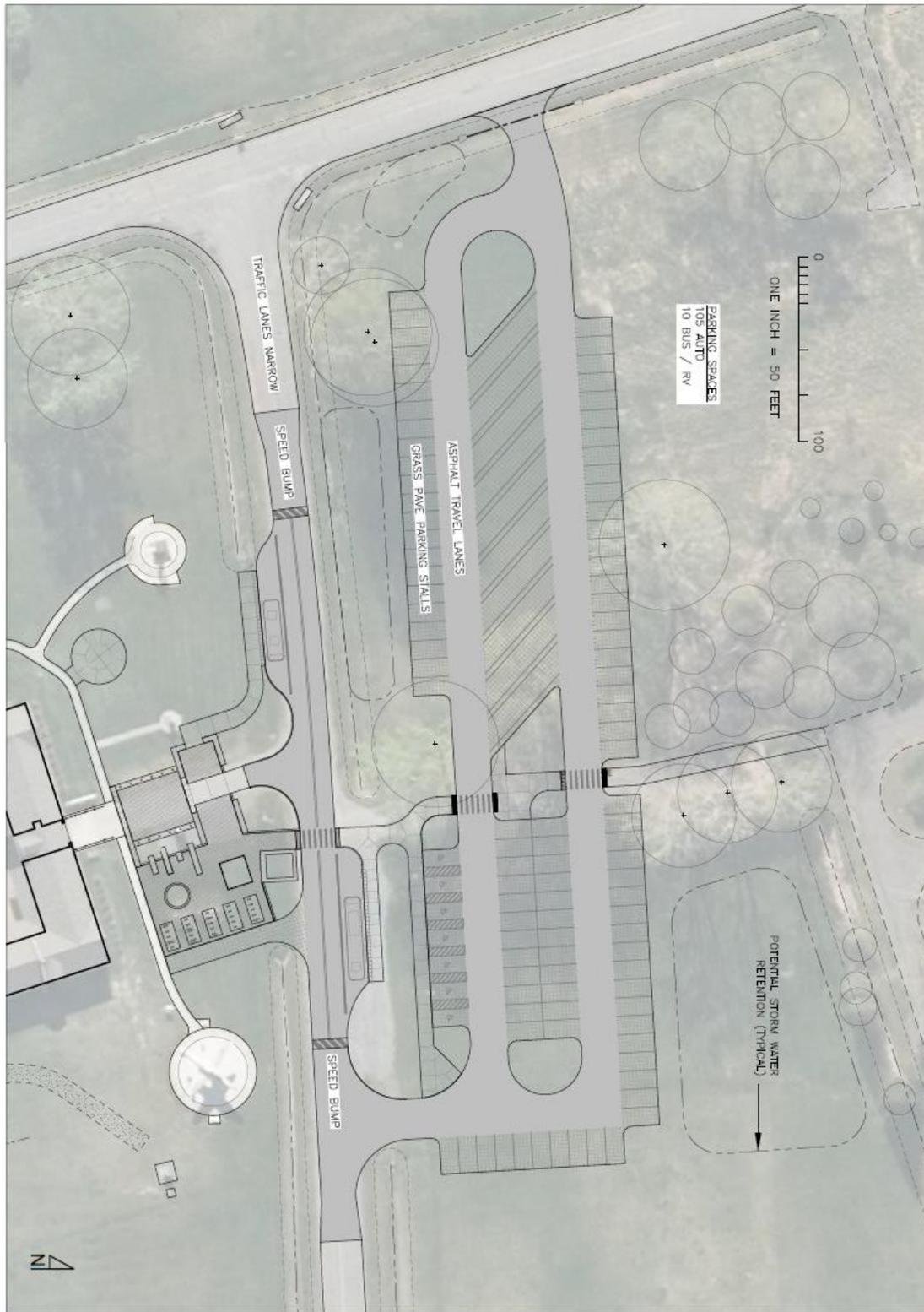
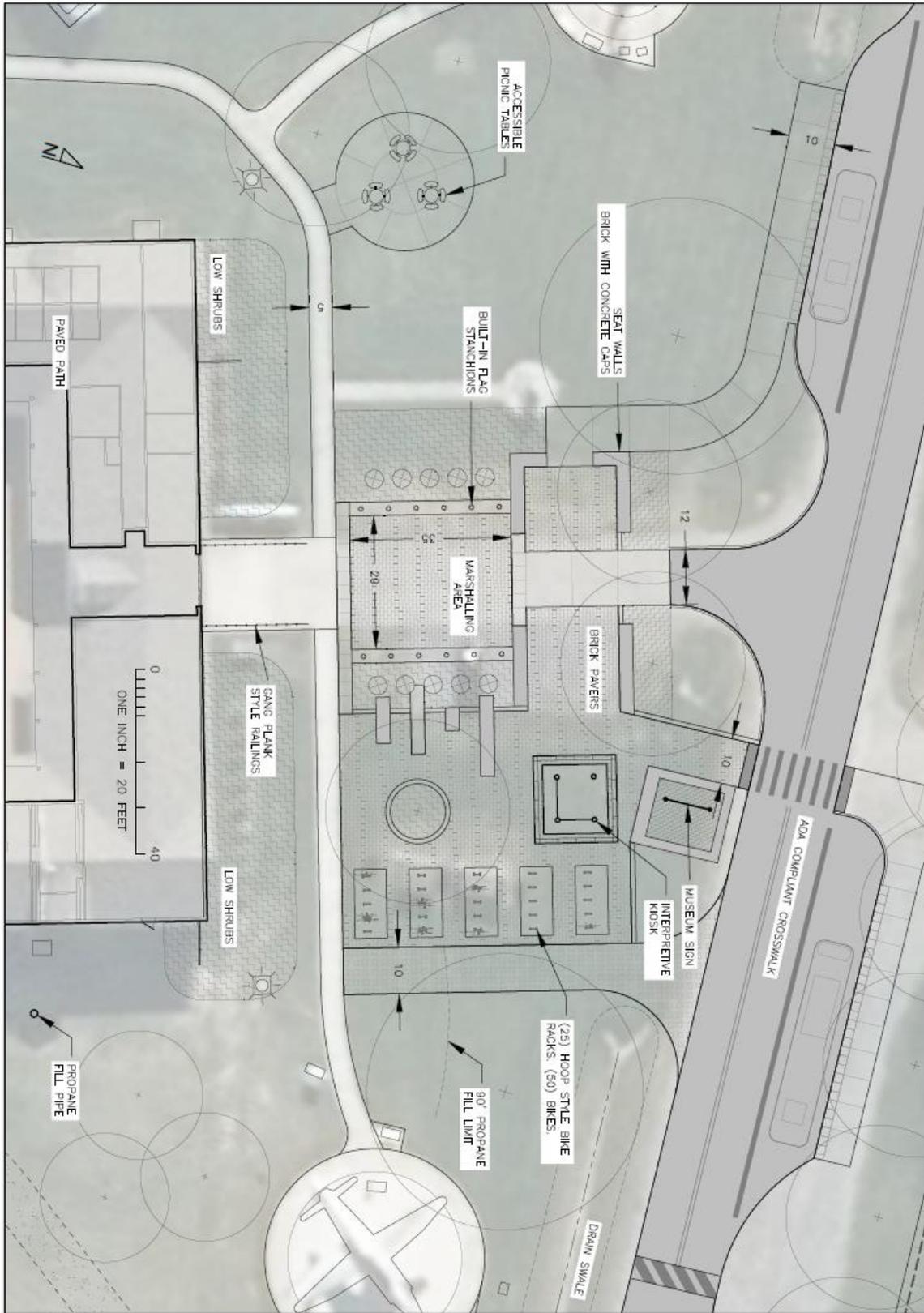


Figure 11a – Military Museum Conceptual Parking Plan



L-01	SAMPSON STATE PARK MILITARY MUSEUM	 Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation <small>Andrew M. Cuomo, Governor • Rosemary, Commissioner • Fred Bonn, Regional Director Finger Lakes Region • 221 Truansburg Park Road, Truansburg, NY 14886 © 2017 NY State of Opportunity</small>	OPRHP – FINGER LAKES REGION
	PARKING PLAN		2221 TRUANSBURG PARK ROAD, TRUANSBURG, NEW YORK 14886 (607) 387-7041 FAX: (607) 387-3390

Figure 11b – Military Museum Conceptual Plan – Entry Plaza



L-03	SAMPSON STATE PARK MILITARY MUSEUM	 Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation <small>Andrew M. Cuomo, Governor • Rose Harvey, Commissioner • Fred Bonn, Regional Director</small> <small>1999 Lake Placid • 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024</small>	OPRHP – FINGER LAKES REGION
	ENTRANCE PLAN		2221 TAUGHANNOCK PARK ROAD, TRUUVANSBURG, NEW YORK 14886
			(607) 387-7041 FAX: (607) 387-3390

Figure 12 – Marina, RV and Cabin Camping Layout

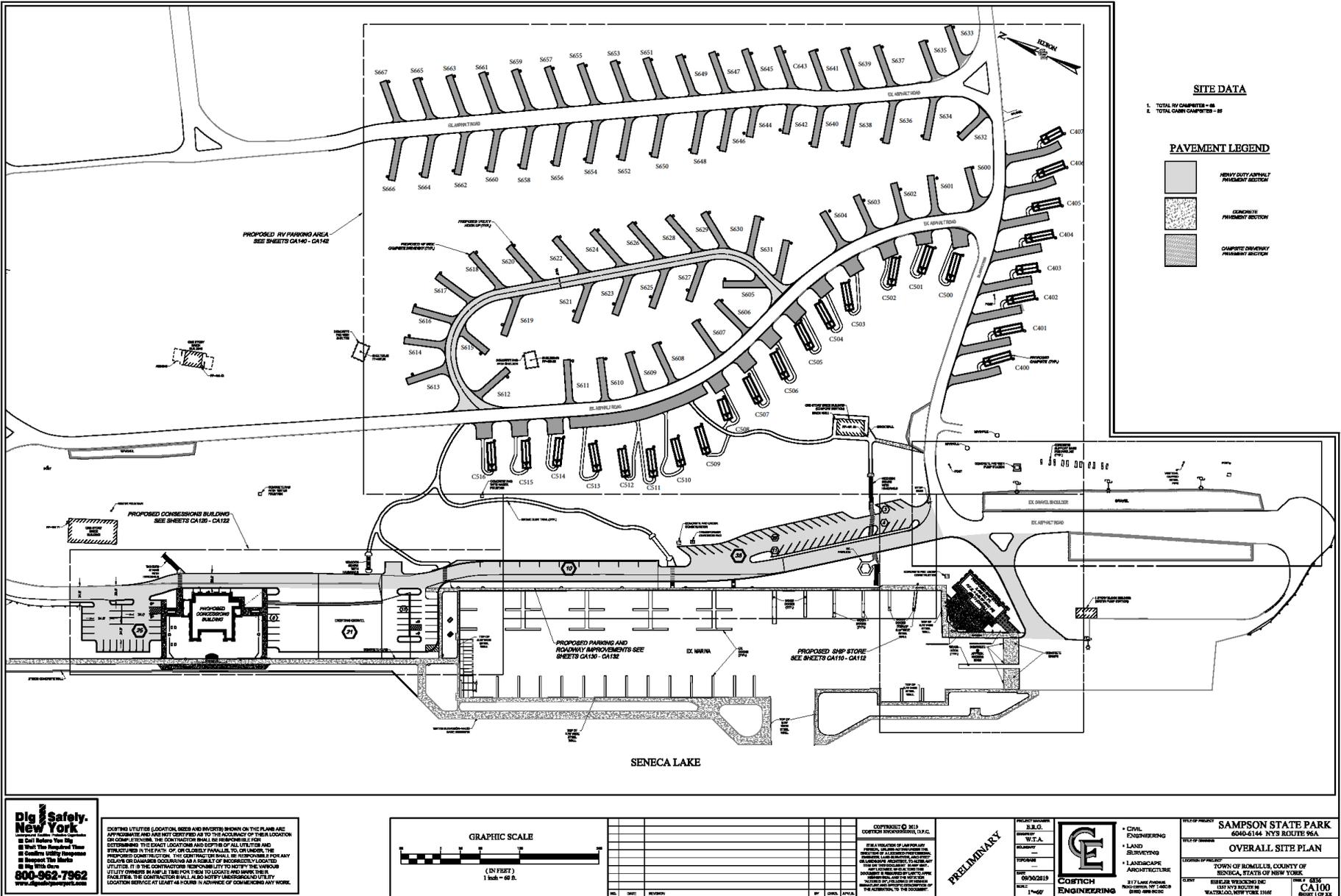
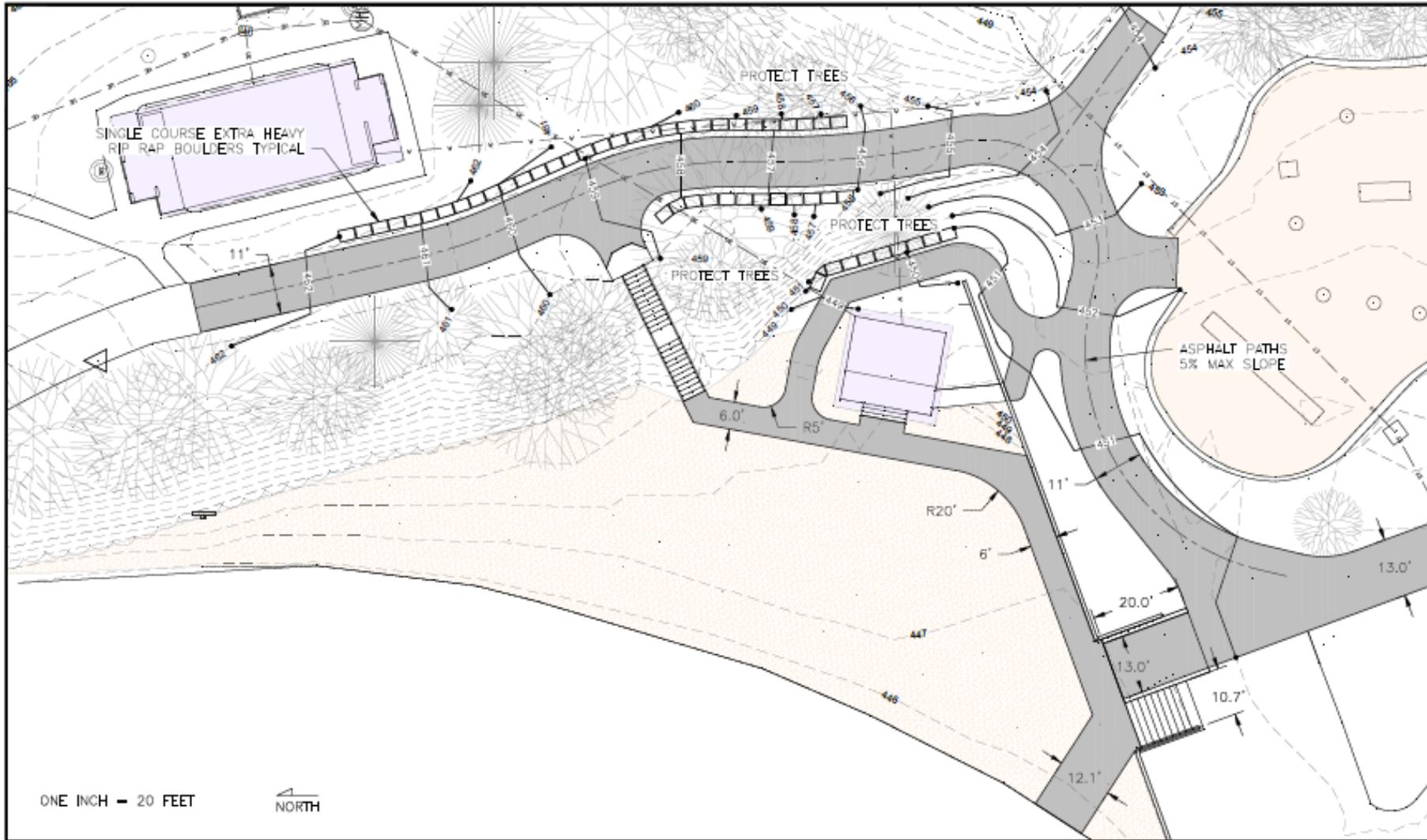


Figure 13 – ADA Access Plan at Guarded Swimming Amenity



<p>NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Andrew M. Cuomo, Governor Rosemary G. Caputo, Commissioner Paul Sarno, Regional Director 100 West Street Albany, NY 12242-1200 www.parks.ny.gov</p>	<p>SAMPSON STATE PARK - ADA ACCESS AT BEACH</p>	<p>PROPOSED SITE PLAN REVISED 11/29/2018</p>
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Figure 14 – Resource Protection Areas

To ensure that the park's existing natural and cultural resources are preserved in the future, the park was assessed to determine how best to protect these important resources. A spatial analysis was completed by mapping and considering the site's existing infrastructure, soil drainage classes, topography, ecological communities, known occurrences of rare, threatened, and endangered species, wetlands and other water resources, old growth forest, and other sensitive elements. As a result, three levels of protection for the park have been established;

Note: All proposed future development in any of the categories below will require appropriate environmental reviews.

A. **High Sensitivity - Resource Protection Areas** (Green) Includes:

- Ravines and lake cobblestone shoreline (excluding marina/swimming beach)
- Rare, Threatened, Endangered species; wetlands; old growth areas
- No development in these areas (*except potentially trails*)

Note: A 100'– 200' buffer zone around High Sensitivity Areas requires additional consideration, consultation, and may require biological or other surveys (see Moderate Sensitivity).

B. **Moderate Sensitivity – Medium to Low Development Areas** (Yellow) Includes:

- Buffer zones for all High Sensitivity Areas
- Few or no mapped High Sensitivity elements

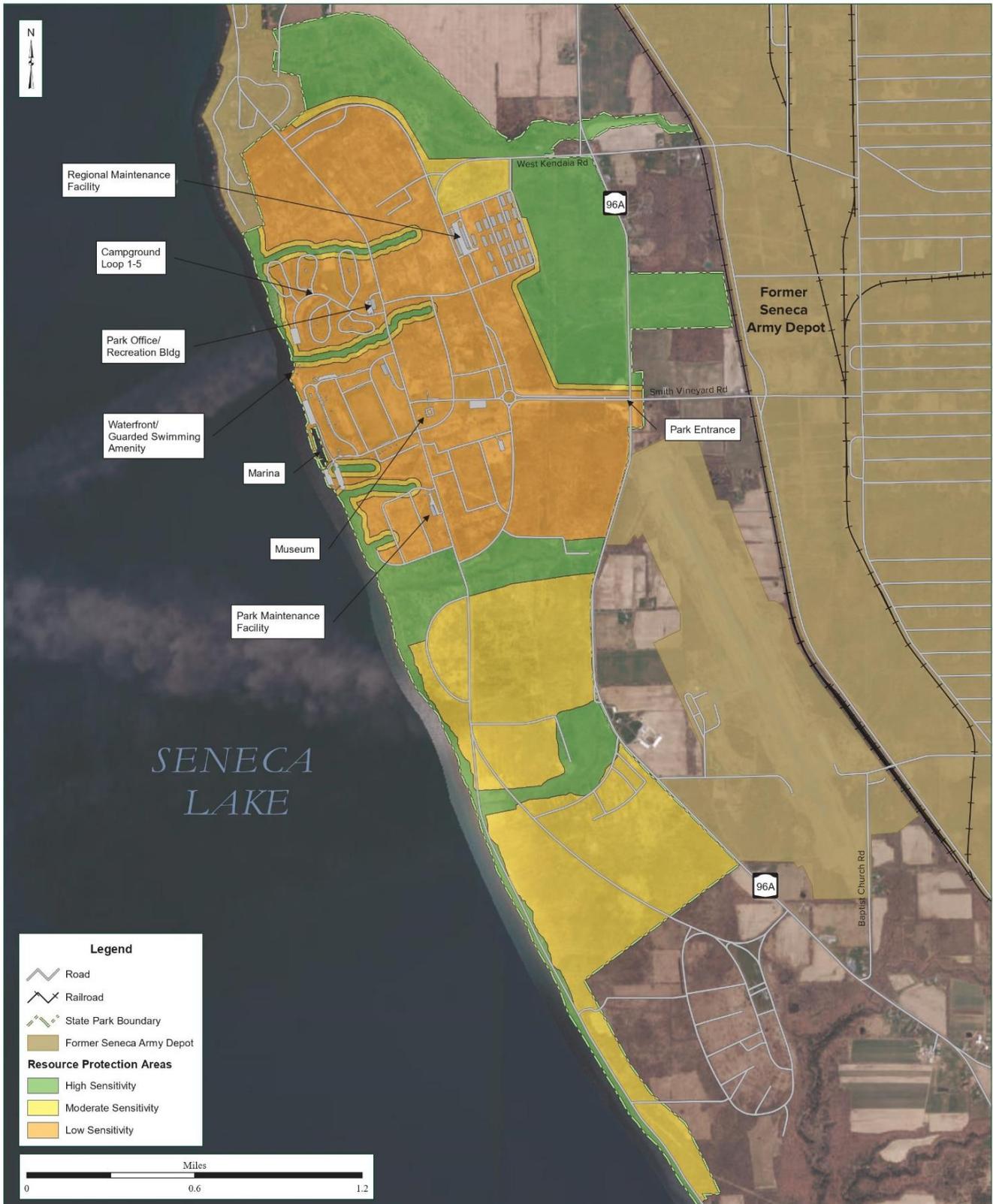
Note: Proposed development in these areas requires additional consideration, consultation, and may require biological or other surveys.

C. **Low Sensitivity – Potential Development Areas** (Orange) Includes:

- Areas without designated natural, cultural, or historic resources
- Previously developed or disturbed sections of the park
- Maintains a core area for potential development within the park

Note: In general, development in these areas is expected to have little or no negative direct impacts on the park's identified sensitive resources. All projects require appropriate environmental reviews.

Figure 14a – Resource Protection Areas Map



Resource Protection Areas

Sampson State Park

Map produced by NYS OPRHP, January 29, 2021.